Third Series, Vol. XXXIV, No.20

Saturday, October 3, 1964
Asvina 11, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XXXIV, 1964/1886 (Saka)

September 21 to October 3, 1964/Bhadra 30 to Asvina 11, 1886 (Saka)]

Ninth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, October 3, 1964/Asvina 11, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Joint Production of Films

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*531. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three Member delegation of film producers of India visited U.S.A. to study the proposal for joint film ventures; and

(b) if so, the results achieved by the delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). With the approval of Government the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation is sending to U.S.A., a four-member team consisting of its Chairman and three Indian film producers to explore possibilities of exporting Indian films to that country.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जो भारतीय चलचित्र-दल अमरीका भेजा जा रहा है, उस पर कितना खर्च होगा और क्या यह खर्च प्राईवेट सैक्टर के फ़िल्म निर्माता बर्दाश्त करेंगे; यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The estimated cost is about Rs. 80,000/-

Mr. Speaker: Who would bear it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A part of it will be borne by the parties themselves and one-third will be subscribed by the Government.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यहां भी फ़िल्मों को सहकारिता के आधार पर बनाया जायेगा या किसी समिति के द्वारा बनाया जायेगा; यदि हां, तो इसकी रूप-रेखा क्या होगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : चार फ़िल्म्ज़ का प्राडक्शन किया जाना है । उनके मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स यहां आ गये हैं । अब भारत सरकार उनको मन्जूर करेगी, तो उस के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्म कम्पनियां उन को बनायेंगी ।

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the joint venture will also include the production of English films?

Shri Manubhai Shah. These are all Indian films.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Indian films exhibited in USA in any considerable quantities; if not, what tangible

gains are expected out of this joint film venture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter arises, as the House knows, by our agreement with the Motion Pictures Exporters' Association of the USA and Rank Distributors' Association of the UK. They have a rupee block account and we propose to spend that money for export development purposes.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इस टीम के चेयरमैन और मेम्बर कौन हैं और कौन कौन सी चीजें इसमें एक्सपोर्ट होंगी ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Shri Naik, ICS, who is the Chairman of the Board, is the Chairman and the other members are Shri Dilip Kumar, Director of the Corporation, Shri A. L. Srinivasan, Director of the Corporation and Shri Ajit Bose, Director of the Corporation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस में कोई लाइन आफ़ डिमार्केशन कायम की जायेगी या पंचशील की तरह सब कुछ मिल कर रह जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस बारे में बाकायदा सब व्यवस्था की गई है। यह ट म हिन्दुस्तान की सात फ़िल्में ले जा रही है, जिन को वहां पर बेचा जायेगा।

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

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*532. { **Shri Bagri:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement regarding financial assistance from the West German Government for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An Inter-Governmental agreement for a loan of DM 400 million for the expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant was signed on the 25th April, 1963. A reference in this connection is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 68 on the 16th August, 1963.

श्री बागड़ी : राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट के कामयाब होने के बाद उद्योग में हिन्दुस्तान का दुनिया में कौन सा नम्बर हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : जहां तक राउरकेला स्टील प्राजेक्ट का ताल्लुक है, इस में फ्लैट प्राडक्ट्स का एक्स्पैंशन होगा। इस के बावजूद फ्लैट प्राडक्ट्स की कमी रहेगी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान के नम्बर के बारे में पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि अभी बहुत पीछे रहेगा।

श्री बागड़ी : अन्दाजन कौन सा नम्बर रहेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : स्टील इंडस्ट्री में नम्बर बताया जा सकता है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य सारे उद्योग में नम्बर के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : सारे उद्योग में कौन सा नम्बर रहेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : सारे उद्योग का इस प्रश्न से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : स्टील में कौन सा नम्बर रहेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : स्टील में भिलाई के पीछे रहेगा।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the estimated addition to the production in Rourkela by this new expansion?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The new expansion is expected to be 1.8 million tons, that is, by the end of the Third Plan.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the original Rourkela plant was also producing tin plates and whether the full capacity of that original plant has been utilised before going into this production and if there is a shortfall, what is the shortfall?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As we know, the Rourkela has not yet touched its peak production but it is improving now. I cannot say when exactly we will be able to reach the target but the capacity will be 1.8 million tons by the end of the Third Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the loans are repayable in 20 yearly instalments and the interest is at the rate of 5¾ per cent per annum. May I know why heavy interest has been paid to the West German Government when we are getting loans from other countries at the rate of 2½ per cent or a little more than that?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It depends upon the circumstances when the loans were negotiated.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, under this expansion programme, technicians and technical assistance is also coming from West Germany and whether we are training our technicians to run it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It all depends on our capacity to produce technicians. There are a large number of technicians working. We have also some German technicians there. Since the production is now picking up, I think we should keep them for some time longer.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि राउरकेला के इस्पात-कारख़ाने के सम्बन्ध में जर्मनी के साथ जो इकरार-नामा किया गया है, उसमें भारत सरकार बदले में जर्मनी को क्या देगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): उस से जो कर्ज़ा लिया गया है, उस पर पौने छः परसेंट के हिसाब से ब्याज दिया जायेगा ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या कोई कच्चा माल तो नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कच्चा माल नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जर्मनी ने इस सम्बन्ध में सहायता के रूप में कितना पैसा दिया है और जो उत्पादन होगा, वह भारत की कितनी कमी की पूर्ति कर पायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जर्मनी से जो कर्ज़ा लिया गया है, वह फ़ोर हंड्रेड मिलियन ड्यूश-माक है, जो कि 56 करोड़ रुपये के करीब हो जायेगा । जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, इस उत्पादन-क्षमता के बाद भी भारतवर्ष में फ्लैट-प्राडक्ट्स की कमी रहेगी ।

Shri Sheo Narain: May I know how many German experts are working in the Rourkela steel plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There are more than a hundred German technicians.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether in the agreement it has been agreed to send our technicians for training to West Germany also?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: How many?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have not got the figures.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the fact that there has been delay in the

finalisation of the negotiations with the Germans about their collaboration, may I know whether the time-schedule of production will be maintained?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no delay. The agreement has already been signed and we have placed all the orders.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how long it will take to commission that section of the Rourkela plant which will be built by this new loan and what would be the production capacity?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The production would come sometime by the end of 1967 and it has already been stated that the capacity will be 1·8 million tons.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur: Is it also a fact that masons and ordinary technicians that are available in the country have also been brought from Germany?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is not a fact.

Tractor and Power Tiller Factory

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*533. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a tractor and power tiller factory in the public sector;

(b) if so, where it will be located; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Government have decided, in principle to establish a unit in the public sector for the manufacture of tractors and power tillers. For this purpose, a feasibility study is being undertaken. The details of the scheme, including the location of the factory, will be considered on receipt of the feasibility report.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know by what time the project in the public sector is likely to go into production, and at what price these tractors would be manufactured? Will the tractors which will be manufactured here be available to the cultivators at the same price as, if not less than, that of the imported ones?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): It is very difficult to state at this stage, when even the feasibility report is not in our hands as to when this plant will go into production so far as tractors and power tillers are concerned.

In regard to the prices, I may state that it shall be our desire to produce them at the cheapest possible rate but the actual prices at which they will be available to the cultivators will be known only after we have got the detailed project report.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I could not follow the reply.

Shri T. N. Singh: I said that the actual prices at which these would be sold would be known only after we have had the detailed project report in our hands, and that will be taken up only after the feasibility report is complete.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of imported tractors are lying unused for want of spares, and if so, whether the scheme envisages to remedy this situation?

Shri T. N. Singh: The spare parts etc. which are used by different tractors are manufactured by the different manufacturers. The spare parts are not going to be manufactured specifically for various other types of tractors in this factory.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know how many companies have been licensed for the manufacture of power tillers, and for what capacity, and have any of these gone into production?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There are four companies which have been already licensed so far. One other company which has been licensed will go into production shortly. In the case of three others the letters of intent have been issued.

Shri Ravindra Varma: For what capacity?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: None of them have gone into production yet.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know the capacity of the tractors and power tillers which are proposed to be manufactured in the public sector project? Are they going to be heavy tractors or light tractors or medium tractors? Are power tillers also going to be manufactured, and if so, what will be their capacity?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They will be largely medium range tractors and power tillers.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In view of the fact that there are a great number of small holdings in the country, and ceilings also are going to be fixed in every State, may I know whether such tractors will be manufactured as can negotiate small holdings of one acre and less?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is the intention, in regard to the taking up of the manufacture and the licensing of the manufacture of power tillers. They are supposed to be walking tractors or baby tractors with a very low H.P.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जब डा० राम सुभग सिंह इस मंत्रालय में थे तो मंत्रिमंडल ने यह निर्णय किया था कि पावर टिल्लर्ज़ का प्रोडकशन किया जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन ट्रैक्टर्ज़ में अगर देरी है तो क्या पावर टिल्लर्ज़ का कोई इंतजाम हो रहा है, कोई फैक्ट्री इसके लिए प्रोडकशन में आ रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह बताया गया है कि पावर टिल्लर्ज़ के लिए चार लाइसेंस या लैटर आफ इंटेंट दिये जा चुके हैं। उस में से एक कृषि एंजिज़, हैदराबाद वाली बहुत जल्दी ही, 1965 के शुरू में ही प्रोडक्शन शुरू कर देगी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ये बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टर्ज़ बनाने की योजना है और ये बड़े बड़े भूमिदारों के काम आयेंगे, वही इन से लाभ उठा सकेंगे । भारत के अन्दर जो बहुत छोटे कृषक हैं उनके लिए क्या कोई उपयोगी ऐसे औज़ार भी आप बना रहे हैं जिन से वे भी कुछ लाभ उठा सकें और जो बैलों के लिए भी उपयोगी हों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने कहा है कि बड़े बड़े नहीं बना रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह बात मैंने नहीं कही है । मैंने कहा है कि ऐसे ट्रैक्टर्ज़ जिन में बैल भी काम दे सकें, जिन से बैल दुगुना और चौगुना काम कर सकें । ऐसे भी क्या कोई औज़ार बना रहे हैं ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अभी जवाब दिया है कि छोट ट्रैक्टर छोटे किसानों के लिए बनाये जावेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं जिन के साथ बैल जोड़े जा सकें या जिनको इंसान भी खींच सकें ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : उसी किस्म के वार्किंग ट्रैक्टर ये हैं ।

श्री बड़े : हिन्दुस्तान में बेबी ट्रैक्टर बनाने का शासन का विचार था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या इस योजना से बेबी ट्रैक्टर्ज भी बनेंगे या वे अलग हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अभी मैंने बताया है कि ये जो चार लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, ये वही हैं और बेबी ट्रैक्टर्ज और पावर टिल्लर्ज एक ही चीज है ।

श्री गुलशन : अभी बताया गया है कि ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिए चार कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन चार में से पंजाब में भी क्या कोई लाइसेंस दिया गया है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : फरीदाबाद में एक है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इन ट्रैक्टर्ज में कोई ऐसा भी सामान है जो विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ेगा या भारतीय सामान से ही ये बनेंगे ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह: इरादा यह है कि करीब अस्सी परसेंट शुरू से ही यहां बनें । कुछ पार्ट्स तो जरूर शुरू में मंगाने पड़ेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी एक सप्लीमेंटरी कर दूं । मेरी कांस्टिट्युएंसी से भी बहुत देर से एक दरख्वास्त ट्रैक्टर्ज के लिए पड़ी हुई है ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : वह विचाराधीन है ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government policy in providing more fertilisers and agricultural machinery has been the most disgraceful item in their policy. Is the problematic production of tractors in the public sector stopping encouragement to the private sector to manufacture tractors?

Shri T. N. Singh: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Probably it was because it was problematic that he could not follow it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government's policy in giving more fertilisers and agricultural machinery to the agriculturists and farmers has been the most disgraceful item in the policy of Government . .

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): It is not a question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the problematic manufacture of tractors in the public sector slowing down the progress of manufacture of tractors in the private sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: The proposal to manufacture tractors in the public sector is in no way being slowed down whatever effort may be made in the private sector.

Shri Dasappa: I may add that the demand is very much higher than the present licensed capacity.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What I said was that Government's policy is wrong in not giving sufficient encouragement to the private sector . . (*Interruptions.*) . .

Mr. Speaker: Now the Opposition should come to their rescue!

Shri Joachim Alva: Does it take five years to draw up a report and then to implement it? Secondly, may I know whether the production and manufacture is a heavy industrial job or a super-job or only a moderate kind of job? Also . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri Joachim Alva: At the same time, they go on saying that the report is coming up.

Mr. Speaker: What answer does he expect? Next question.

Heavy Engineering Corporation

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*535. **Shri Vishwanath Pandey**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 51 on the 29th May, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the fire incident at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has been concluded;

(b) if so, the main findings and conclusions thereof; and

(c) whether a report of the inquiry will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry disclosed that the fire started round about 4-30 A.M. on the 29th January, 1964 and was an act of sabotage. It could not be brought under control reasonably expeditiously due largely to inadequacy of personnel and fire fighting equipment. The security arrangements were inadequate and recommendations regarding fire fighting arrangements, so far as staff and upkeep of fire fighting services are concerned, had not been followed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डे : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आग लगने से कितने का नुकसान हुआ था ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The loss was estimated to be Rs. 35 lakhs.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: यह जो इनक्वायरी सैट अप हुई है, इसके पहले भी क्या किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को इनक्वायरी करने का काम दिया गया था ?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): An ex-Judge of a High Court, Shri B. Mukerjee, was appointed to inquire into it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has the exclusive responsibility for the sabotage, and the carelessness on account of which no arrangement was made for fighting the fire been fixed? If yes, what action has been taken against those particular persons?

Shri T. N. Singh: According to Mr. Justice Mukerjee's report, it is a case of sabotage. Action is being taken against all persons who are mentioned in the report.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Half of my question has not been answered, about fire fighting. May I know why Government has not been extraordinarily careful to make that arrangement?

Shri T. N. Singh: The defects were noticed as a result of this committee's report, and I can assure the House that appropriate action to strengthen fire fighting and security arrangements have been taken.

Mr. Speaker: I have said so many times that the Minister, before answering, should look towards me also . . .

Shri T. N. Singh: I apologise.

Mr. Speaker: . . . though in the present case I do concede that as against the lady he would not look towards me!

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस थोड़े समय में दो बार आग लगने का क्या कारण था । दोनों में समान कारण थे या अलग अलग । इसमें कोई सैबाटेज का मामला तो नहीं था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि सैबाटेज था । रिपोर्ट आई है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दो दफे आग लगने का क्या कारण था ?

श्री टी० एन० सिंह : पहली आग के बारे में जो एन्क्वायरी हुई है उसके मुताबिक यह पता चला है कि उसमें सैबाटेज था । दूसरी के बारे में अभी एन्क्वायरी चल रही है । अभी थोड़े दिन ही हुए जब वह हुआ था । इस आग के बारे में इतनी जल्दी कुछ कहना कठिन है ।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know the number of persons who actually died in the accident, and the nature and extent of the assistance provided to the families of the persons who died?

Shri T. N. Singh: This is a question of a fire. Nobody died in the fire.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that this ex-Judge carried out the enquiry handicapped by the fact that he was not invested with the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses or taking evidence on oath, and if that is so, may I know what steps Government propose to take now to identify the miscreants who were responsible for this sabotage?

Shri T. N. Singh: The enquiring Judge has mentioned no such handicapped from which he suffered. He seems to have got all the co-operation that was required.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The second part of my question is what steps will be taken to identify the miscreants.

Mr. Speaker: He said he was handicapped because he had not the powers to summon witnesses. The Minister says he had all those powers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Did Government invest him with those powers?

Shri T. N. Singh: He has not been handicapped in getting the evidence of anybody from whom he wanted it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want a straight answer. Had he the powers?

Shri T. N. Singh: They were all willingly available for conducting the enquiry. There is no question of anybody backing out.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether in the enquiry that was entrusted to the Judge, he was empowered to summon witnesses and take evidence, and whether he did record any evidence.

Shri T. N. Singh: About this detail, I will have to find out.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि आग का कारण सैबाटेज था । यह भी बतलाया कि कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कितने लोग हैं, और क्या इस सैबाटेज में कुछ बाहरी लोगों का भी हाथ था । यदि हां, तो वे किस तरह के लोग थे ?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am laying the report on the Table of the House, and all the details would be available to the House.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know as to what steps permanently have been taken to streamline security arrangements in all the public sector undertakings as a result of the disclosures and findings of this investigation.

Shri T. N. Singh: There has been a suggestion of having one unified Central security agency—that proposal is under examination—for various public sector projects, not only projects that come under this Ministry.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know what has been done. We know the suggestion that has been made.

Mr. Speaker: That is under consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The report mentions about inadequacy of the fire fighting personnel and the equipment and the negligence of the security officers. May I know what arrangements were made and why after making arrangements, the second fire took place?

Shri T. N. Singh: Fires can happen even when the best of arrangements are made, but in this case, I may explain the circumstances. The custody room in which this occurred was closed. It was discovered as soon as smoke came out, and within 25 minutes, the fire was brought under control. Therefore, the arrangements in regard to fire-fighting etc. were good, so far as I can see.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is that the answer to my question? The report says about the inadequacy of the fire-fighting personnel and the equipment and the negligence on the part of the security officers. I wanted to know whether action was taken on this report and if so how it is that a second fire took place.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already stated that action is being taken on the recommendations of the report to strengthen fire-fighting arrangements and the result was that the second fire was brought quickly under control; I have also said that it is very difficult to say that no fire at all will occur even with the best of precautions.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What specific action has been taken against those persons who have been after enquiry found responsible for acts of sabotage and making insufficient security arrangements?

Shri T. N. Singh: This report was received by us about a month and a half ago; we have taken action against all the individuals and persons mentioned in this case.. (*Interruptions*) Let me finish my answer. It is not possible to detail all these cases; hon. Members will find that in the report. In certain cases action has been suggested to the authorities that they either remove or punish the person concerned according to the various grades of their offences. In certain cases the officers concerned are no longer in service.

Shri A. P. Sharma: But they have been promoted.

Shri T. N. Singh: Wherever they are in service the authorities concerned there have been informed of the remarks and observations of this committee.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have they been promoted?

Shri T. N. Singh: In one case, one of the officers concerned left Ranchi after this incident and he was posted to another position. He has got a higher salary. That is a fact.

Shri P. R. Patel: If sabotage was the cause of the labour trouble, what action has been taken to stop labour trouble in the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that certain differences there between the labour leaders and the others may have had its contributory influence but it is very difficult to pin-point the exact persons.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: Be more precise.

Shri T. N. Singh: If there is disturbance like this, I lose the thread. I should be permitted to have my say. I forgot the question.

Shri P. R. Patel: I wanted to know the steps taken to stop labour trouble.

Shri T. N. Singh: During the last 1½ months we have been taking special care to understand the problems and remove any of their grievances wherever we have noticed them. The problem there is that the labour union is split up into three parties. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Fire is there but the extinguising apparatus is inadequate. I cannot keep order . . (*Interruptions*) I am talking of this atmosphere.

Shri T. N. Singh: There are three factions in the labour union there. Not only that. One of the factions has gone to the High Court and got a writ suspending the operation of the other. This is our problem. Without an organised labour union functioning in full force, obviously there are difficulties.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the following press report which says as follows:

> "The judicial probe is also understood to have made severe comments on the conduct of certain trade unionists as also the inclusion of State power politics in the trade union field. It also sharply pin-pointed the existence of factional forces and intrigues at the executive level in the HEC set-up."

If so, may I know what the Government have to say in the face of this statement?

Shri T. N. Singh: Obviously the reference is to whatever has already been stated in the judge's report. All action that we can possibly take is being taken. I can assure the hon. Member of that. But in regard to certain things which are of a long-duration nature, long-term action is to be taken and that will produce results only after a time. Some immediate action such as taking disciplinary action against individuals, etc. is being taken.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called the next question. The lady should not enter into the fire!

Bokaro Steel Project

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*536. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 898 on the 3rd April, 1964 and state:

(a) the stage at which the negotiations with Dastur and Co. about the consultancy fee and the scope of consultation about the Bokaro Steel Project stand at present;

(b) whether the terms and conditions of the consultancy agreement have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the precise nature of the agreement?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In reply to Starred Question No. 898 on the 3rd April, 1964, the former Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering had stated that the terms and conditions of the consultancy agreement were in final stages of negotiation with Dastur and Company and that they were expected to be finalised very shortly. In reply to one of the supplementaries, the Minister had stated that an estimate of the total amount of fees to be paid to Messrs Dastur and Company for the work, had been made, but it was under negotiation, and that as soon as negotiations were over and the agreement finalised, he would be able to give the information. This assurance was given by my predecessor in the light of the then existing circumstances.

With the announcement of Soviet aid for the construction of Bokaro Steel Project by the former Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering in the Parliament on the 1st May, 1964, the position with regard to the proposed agreement with Messrs Dastur and Co. had to be reviewed.

The position which has emerged now is that the Soviet authorities are keen to assume responsibility for plant design and supervision of construction. This is mainly due to the fact that they feel that even though Bokaro will provide for the fullest utilisation of Indian capacity for the manufacture of equipment, under the present conditions it has necessarily to be engineered to suit equipment of Soviet design and their latest manufacturing technique. Indian design and engineering capacity will also be associated with the project. The exact responsibilities of Dastur and Co. have still to be finalised with the Soviet authorities.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know, after the announcement of Soviet aid for the construction of the Bokaro Steel Project, whether any tenders have been invited and, if so, how do they compare with that of Dastur and Co?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have not yet finalised the whole thing.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know the total amount proposed to be given to the consultants and the amount that has already been spent on consultancy?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, the consultancy has not yet been finalised.

Shri Alvares: The design for Bokaro was made by Dastur and Co., at the invitation of Government. The Russians have jettisoned that design. With this precedent, it is likely that the American team coming today, for the fifth Plant, may want to have its design. They will come and say so. How do the Government propose to utilise the services of Dastur and Co., in future, since they have developed an expertise of international reputation?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is too long a question, but still . . .

Shri Alvares: It is a short one.

Mr. Speaker: It may be short for one and long for the other.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: About consultancy for Bokaro, it has not been finalised yet. It has been under discussion with Dastur and Co. The Russian technical team which has come here is also assisting us; we have to negotiate with the Russian Government, and they want to draft a separate report. And now, the Consortium people—the Anglo-American Consortium—are coming today. I cannot say anything in advance before I talk to them and the Government come to certain terms.

Shri Alvares: My question was, how do they propose to utilise the services of Dastur and Co.

Mr. Speaker: He said that a team is coming today and they will have discussions as to how it can be done etc. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shri Alvares: How do the Government propose to expedite this thing in view of its national importance . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any preliminary report was submitted by Dastur and Co., before the consideration of the countries from whom participation is expected and, if so, whether a copy of that preliminary report was given to the United States and whether, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union also has expressed its willingness, may I know whether a copy of that report has also been given to the Soviet Union for their consideration?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: About Bokaro, they prepared a project report. It was given to the Russian Government; they have studied it and want to rewrite. About the other projects, different consultants drew up tenta-

tive reports. Dastur and Co. was also one. They studied Hospet—Goa; Hindustan Steel studied Visakhapatnam—Bailadilla. Dastur and Co. studied Neyveli—Salem. Some one will have to give us the equipment and the finances; these will have to be taken into consideration; In a consideration of the project reports, we have to see whether they fit the type of machinery that they are going to supply, etc. These can only be finalised after detailed consultations.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : बोकारो इस्पात परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने में भारत सरकार द्वारा रखी गयी शर्तों में एसी कौन सी विशष शर्त है जिस के कारण विदेशी कम्पनियां इस काम में सहयोग देने से हिचक रही हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : कोई हिचक नहीं रहा है । रशिया से नैगोसिएशन पूरे हो गये हैं और उनकी टीम आ गयी है ।

Shri Nath Pai: May I draw the attention of the Minister to an announcement made in this House by his worthy predecessor that an agreement was initialled between Dastur and Company and the Government of India, i.e. the Steel Department? May I know whether the Government today is resiling from this agreement to hand over the preparation of project report and engineering to Dastur and Company because of some pressure? May I know whether because we are to get machinery from abroad, we are to resile from this promise to Parliament? May we know if the Government is resiling from this assurance, because handing over a contract to an Indian firm of engineers is a landmark in the history of India's technological development?

Mr. Speaker: How can a question be answered when there are so many "whethers" in it?

Shri Nath Pai: The principle involved is a simple one. Shall I make the question a simple one, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has followed it, I suppose.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. When my predecessor made a statement in this House, the agreement had not been signed.

Mr. Speaker: When he is answering, he should not be interrupted in the middle.

Shri Nath Pai: I said 'initialled'. There is difference between signing and initialling. It is a question of the privilege of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It is also his privilege to answer the question.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I will state the facts as they are, whatever inference hon. Members may draw from them. It was under discussion still; there were some points which were to be discussed depending on the amount of work that was likely to be given to Dastur and Company. It had not been finalised.

Meanwhile the expected American assistance did not come. Naturally we had to go to the other countries. Bokaro is now being assisted by Russia. The project report which has been prepared by Dastur and Company and handed over to our Government has not been accepted by the Russians. They are making modifications, because they say, this would not fit in with the equipment and machinery which they are likely to supply. Therefore, they say, instead of correcting the report here and there, they would like to re-write it. Unfortunately, this has delayed the project by another nine months or so. Technicians from the U.S.S.R. are here. They have gone round for a month. They have studied the coal, water and other things necessary for the project. They are going to re-write the report. In view of this, the scope for Dastur and Company will be restricted; not that they are going to be taken out, but it will be restricted. What amount of work the Russians will take and what amount of work Dastur and Company will be given will have to be arrived at in consultation with the

Russian Government. That is the stage now and no more details can be given by me.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know if this information is correct, whether the Russian experts have expressed displeasure at Dastur and Company continuing as consultants for the Bokaro scheme and, if so, may I know whether the Government are seriously considering the question of dropping Dastur and Company as far as Bokaro project is concerned?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; we would like to make use of Dastur and Company also, but not in conflict with the Russian Government which is helping us to construct this project. We would like to divide the work between the two—Dastur and Company and the Russians. That is what we are trying to do now.

Shri Joachim Alva: There has been a report in the press that Dastur and Company want their services to be within the public sector, namely, they want to become part of the public sector. After our experience of nearly four steel mills, may I know whether Government are still unable to build a unit of their own within the Hindustan Steel, who shall be our exclusive consultants and we will not have all this trouble of going here and there?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Our engineers are associated with every steel plant and a large number of our young men are very well trained. But still, we would like to take advantage of highly qualified technicians from other countries also. There is absolutely no conflict between the two.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What arrangement did the Government have for other public sector steel plants like Durgapur? Did they base it on Indian skill, Indian engineering and capacity mainly or did the foreign collaborators insist on their own designs?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir, we have a Design organisation which is slowly growing.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My question was different. I want to know what you did in regard to Durgapur. Was it an Indian design or was it done with foreign collaboration?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Originally it was all done by foreign collaborators —Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. Now, with our experience, we have built up a Design organisation which is growing and in course of time we will be able to construct steel plants ourselves.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the Minister's attention been drawn to the report, when this team of officials of the Steel Ministry visited Moscow about a month ago in connection with discussions regarding finalisation of the project report, that they on behalf of the Government of India are reported to have themselves taken a very lukewarm attitude towards the part that Dastur and Company could play, and may I know whether it is a fact that they did not impress sufficiently upon the Soviet authorities that since the day when Bhilai was constructed Dastur and Company have made very great headway in the matter of designing and consultancy?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir, the representatives of the Government of India were accompanied by Dastur also. Therefore, to say that they took a lukewarm attitude is not correct. He was there and he participated in the discussions. After that I had the pleasure of meeting the Ambassador and others. The Government's attitude is that as many Indian technicians as possible must be associated with this project and Dastur must be given his due share to the extent it is possible without coming into conflict with the Russian. After all, Bokaro is more important to us than these petty conflicts..

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not so simple as that. On many occasions we have raised this matter. The last statement which the hon. Minister made—I am sorry to claim time without your permission—is very

different from what he said in reply to me. Is there no sanctity for what is being said here? In reply to Shri Indrajit Gupta he pointed out.....

Mr. Speaker: There is a separate procedure for that.

Expert Committee on Cotton Fabrics

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*537. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri D. D. Mantri:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 786 on the 28th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Expert Committee on Cotton fabrics has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. An extract of the major recommendations of the Expert Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3326/64.]

(b) The Committee has only gone into some of the factors such as raw cotton prices which go to determine the cost of production of textiles; and the findings and conclusions of the Committee are, on the whole, tentative and merely suggestive of further detailed investigation into several aspects. The recommendations of the Committee have been sent to the Ministries concerned for such action as may be practicable. The issues being of a long-term nature could only be resolved in due course.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether any studies have been made by the Tariff Commission regarding the cost structure of cotton fabrics, if so, how they compare with the recommendations made by this Expert Committee?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On the textile price structure there was a report by the Tariff Commission. But this Committee has gone into other aspects also. For instance, cost of cotton, whether production of cotton can be increased and whether the cost of cotton can be reduced are not matters which the Tariff Commission would go into.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether all the recommendations contained in the statement are acceptable to Government; if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have not thought of it because we sent it, first of all, to the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner reviewed it and suggested that these may be sent to the Indian Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association and other organisations for their views on the matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The answer says that the recommendations are suggestive and of a long-term nature. It also says that they have been sent to different Ministries for such action as they think fit. May I know why the Ministry which is responsible for setting up the Committee and making a reference to it, and now that after a long time this report has been produced, did not think it proper to consider the matter and give its pointed opinion on the recommendations made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For instance it has been suggested that the cost of cotton should be brought down because cotton itself accounts for about 50 per cent of the cost of textiles. This belongs to the field of the Ministry of Food and Agriulture and the ICAR. Therefore, all these matters will have to be dealt with by some other Ministries on a long-term basis.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: What are the specific recommendations made by the Textile Committee set up in December 1962 to make recommendations for reducing the cost of textiles?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have given the list of recommendations which have been made by this Committee.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Minister has stated that the cost of textiles would depend on the cost of cotton and other things. What is the increase in price in the case of cotton during the last ten years as compared with other costs?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The increase in the case of cotton is Rs. 320 per candy which is higher than that of many other manufactured articles.

Shri P. R. Patel: I was asking the percentage.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question is why cloth is very expensive The reason is that cotton has become costly.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या यह बात सही है कि हथकरघा के लोगों को जो सूत दिया जाता है वह महंगा दिया जाता है लेकिन उनका जो कपड़ा लिया जाता है वह काफ़ी सस्ता लिया जाता है और उन को ठीक-ठीक मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई जांच की गई है और इस समिति के सदस्य कौन कौन से हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी माननीय सदस्य देख सकते हैं कि वह उस के लिए नहीं बनाई गई थी । उन का काम तो यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान का बना हुआ माल इतना मंहग क्यों है और उस में क्या-क्या रास्ते निकालने चाहिएं जिससे माल सस्ता बने ।

Supply Department Delegation to USA

***539. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation consisting of officers of the Supply Department recently went to the United States of America;

(b) if so, the composition thereof and the purpose for which they were deputed; and

(c) the total expenditure involved including foreign exchange and the foreign exchange released in the case of each member of the delegation?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

But I might add that about a year back the then Minister of Supplies, my colleague Shri Hathi and a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Supplies did go to Washington, London and Tokyo for an on-the-spot inspection.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the benefits dervied by Shri Hathi's delegation to the United States?

Shri Raghuramaiah: He has made some very valuable suggestions which are under examination Some of them have been implemented. Some of them are to expedite the procedures and some to effect economies.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether he had gone to Washington in connection with streamlining the administration of the Indian Supply Mission?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It was generally to look into the functioning of our Missions abroad.

Hindustan Steel Ltd. and N.C.D.C.

***540. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the objects for locating the head office of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and National Coal Development Corporation at Ranchi in Bihar; and

(b) to what extent such objects have been realised?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) For effective supervision of the collieries, it was necessary that the Headquarters of the Coal Production and Development Commissioner (whose work has since been taken over by N.C.D.C.) should be located at some central place from which access to the collieries would be easy. For these considerations, Ranchi in Bihar was selected for the purpose.

The main object in locating the Head office of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

at Ranchi was to ensure close liaison with the N.C.D.C. and the Heavy Engineering complex at Ranchi.

(b) These objects have been realised in the case of N.C.D.C. and are being realised in an increasing measure in so far as Hindustan Steel Ltd. is concerned.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What is the total expenditure incurred by Government to shift these two offices from Calcutta to Ranchi?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I require notice.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What is the present expenditure for maintaining these two offices in Ranchi and what was the expenditure incurred while they were at Calcutta?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not have the precise figures about expenditure. About 637 people are working in the HSL and 2,042 people in the NCDC Headquarters.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that when these two offices were located at Calcutta there were objections raised by different sections of the House against their location in an over-crowded city like Calcutta and suggesting that, if possible, that they should be shifted to Ranchi or any other place nearer to the various steel projects and the coal mines?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not only that, but the Estimates Committee also said:—

> "They feel that its location nearabout the area of operation would enable Hindustan Steel to function independently on business lines instead of looking to Government for advice and guidance on all matters."

The Estimates Committee also said that.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Most of the heavy industries are running in Bihar and their headquarters are at Calcutta. So, are our Government prepared to reconsider it and have the offices in Bihar specially when the Bihar Government is prepared to give them all facilities?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: At least, concerning this question, that is, NCDC and Hindustan Steel. About other industries I cannot say.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether the expenditure for keeping the offices at Calcutta will be more than at Ranchi or whether it will be less at Ranchi than at Calcutta?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is a hypothetical question. It all depends on various circumstances.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since it is already found that the cost of the office will be less apart from the suitable location being in the centre of the belt, why is it that there is so much reluctance and delay on the part of Government once they have taken a decision to shift the office to Ranchi and why a major portion is still at Calcutta and is it not shifted to Ranchi as planned and decided by the Government?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: My hon. friend is perhaps thinking of some other industry or something else. These two have already come to Ranchi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Hindustan Steel Limited and National Coal Development Corporation at Ranchi maintain any auxiliary offices at other places also; if so, what is the advantage of maintaining those auxiliary offices at other places?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There are the Steel Controller and the Coal Controller, but they are not auxiliary; they have to do independent work also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether all the employees of these two offices at Calcutta have been absorbed at Ranchi and whether they have been provided with proper living accommodation and other facilities.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think, most of them have moved to Ranchi and they are all settled there.

Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organisation

*543. **Shri Ranajaya Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organisation is being shifted from Simla to Lucknow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved in the construction of the new buildings for office and residential quarters for the staff in Lucknow?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Research Directorate of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation has all along been located at Lucknow. The Mechanical and Civil Engineering Directorates as also some other miscellaneous Wings of this Organisation which were located at Simla, are also now being shifted to Lucknow.

The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation performs the important function of technical consultants to the Indian Railways. The whole organisation is being integrated at Lucknow to bring about greater efficiency in its functioning. Simla, apart from being inconveniently situated for undertaking research work, could not provide adequate accommodation required for the various Wings of this Organisation. Further, the office and residential accommodation provided by the Punjab Government at Simla was needed by them for their own requirements. At Lucknow, where the Organisation is now being integrated, the requisite land is already available with the Railways close to the existing Research Centre.

The expenditure on the construction of the new buildings for office and residential accommodation for officers and staff at Lucknow is estimated to be Rs. 179.60 lakhs.

श्री रणंजय सिंह : लखनऊ में इस समय जो रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं, क्या उन के लिए वहां पर पर्याप्त मकान हैं ?

श्री शामनाथ : जो लोग इस वक्त लखनऊ में काम कर रहे हैं, उन के लिए एकामोडेशन बनाने की तजवीज है और जो लोग शिमला से शिफ्ट होंगे, उन के लिए भी तमाम एकामोडेशन प्रोवाइड की जायेगी।

श्री रणजय सिंह : ये सब मकान कब तक बन जायेंगे ?

श्री शामनाथ : इसके दो फ़ेजिज हैं। कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम शुरू हो चुका है। ख्याल यह है कि साल या डेढ़ साल में तमाम शिफ्टिंग ख़त्म हो जायेगी।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How many people are going to be shifted from Simla and how many are still there waiting for their chance for allotment of a quarter for the last several years at Lucknow?

Shri Sham Nath: We have a large number of officers and members of the staff who have not been provided with accommodation at Simla. The number of such people was 377 at present. One of the reasons for shifting the two Wings to Lucknow is that the accommodation available at Simla is not adequate.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In the statement it is said that about Rs. 179.60 lakhs will be spent over the construction of quarters for staff at Lucknow. How much of it will be spent for non-gazetted employees, how much for gazetted employees and how many quarters will be constructed for both?

Shri Sham Nath: The estimates prepared have two parts. One part relates to an expenditure of Rs. 1,55,65,355 for the construction of

quarters and office accommodation. The other part of the estimates which is only for about Rs. 23,60,000/- is for providing amenity works etc. I have not got the details in regard to the expenditure on different types of accommodation which we intend to provide at Lucknow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the considered policy of the Government to uproot offices and personnel working there from one place to other place without providing adequate facilities in the new places and, if so, what are the advantages that the Government derive from this policy of uprooting offices and the personnel working there?

Shri Sham Nath: It is not a question of uprooting people from one place and settling them at another place. At Simla we had two Wings of this organisation. It was found very necessary that the work of this organisation is done in an integrated way. Therefore, it was decided to shift two Wings from Simla to Lucknow so that we have a unified organisation at Lucknow.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why do they shift these offices from one place to other place without providing suitable accommodation and other things? Why do they shift them before any arrangement is made?

Shri Sham Nath: The intention is to provide accommodation for as large a number of people as possible and that is why. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Member's desire is that the accommodation should be provided first, that all these things should be arranged first and then the offices should be shifted.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि रेलवे रिसर्च का बहुत बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूट लखनऊ में चल रहा है और उस ने इतना बड़ा काम कर के दिखाया है कि शायद कोई दूसरा इंस्टीट्यूट नहीं कर सका है, तो बजाये इस के कि वहां पर अलग इन्तजाम किया जाता, अगर उसी रेलवे रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के मातहत वह इन्तजाम कर दिया जाता, तो करोड़ों रुपये बच सकते थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि यह इन्तजाम उस के मातहत नहीं किया गया है।

श्री शामनाथ : इस आर्गेनाइजेशन के कई विंग हैं। एक विंग रिसर्च का लखनऊ में है और सिविल इंजीनियरिंग एंड मकेनिकल विंग शिमला में है। इन दोनों विंगों के शिमला में रहने में यह दिक्कत है कि वहां पर टैस्टिंग फैसिलिटीज ऐवेलेबल नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन का लखनऊ में रिसर्च विंग के साथ होना बहुत जरूरी है।

सेंट्रल रेलवे अस्पताल, गोरखपुर

*544. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे श्रम संघ, हिन्द मजदूर सभा तथा हिन्द मजदूर पंचायत के सदस्यों का एक शिष्ट-मंडल, सेन्ट्रल रेलवे अस्पताल, गोरखपुर में लापरवाही तथा गलत उपचार के कारण हुई कुछ व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु के संबंध में 6 सितम्बर, 1964 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर से मिला था तथा उन को उन्होंने एक ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) शिष्टमंडल ने जो ज्ञापन दिया था, पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासन उसके सम्बन्ध में जांच कर रहा है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस ज्ञापन में किस प्रकार के आरोप लगाए गए हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ज्ञापन में हास्पिटल और डाक्टरों के बारे में कुछ आरोप लगाए गए हैं और यह कहा गया है कि वहां का इन्तजाम और अच्छा होना चाहिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह सही है कि बार-बार शिकायत आने पर भी स्थानीय अधिकारी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहे हैं और क्या इस आशय का प्रार्थना-पत्र मंत्री महोदय को मिला है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो शिकायतें की गई हैं, उन में से कुछ की जांच हुई है। खासकर जो जूलस वहां निकाला गया, उस के बारे में भी जांच हुई है। जिस कर्मचारी की मृत्यु से वह शिकायत सम्बन्धित थी, उस के बारे में यह पाया गया कि उस को दवा अच्छे और संतोषप्रद ढंग से दी गई थी। बाद में जो शिष्टमंडल जनरल मैनेजर से मिला, वह भी इस विषय में काफी सन्तुष्ट हो गया कि उस कर्मचारी को संतोषप्रद रीति से दवा दी गई थी। वह शिष्टमंडल हाल ही में मिला था और उस ने जो-जो बातें रखीं, वे विचाराधीन हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जिस अधिकारी के विपरीत शिकायत की गई है, क्या वह उस अधिकारी के साथ मिल नहीं जाते, जो कि उस शिकायत की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गए हैं, जिस के कारण शिकायत का उचित उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ऐसा सन्देह करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो ये शिकायत दी जा रही हैं ये कितने रोज से दी जा रही हैं और इन शिकायतों में कौन-कौन सी बातों का विशषकर जिक्र है और क्या इन शिकायतों की जांच करने का काम उसी स्टाफ के लोगों को सौपा गया है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हाल की ही शिकायत है। 24 अगस्त को एक साथी वहां भरती हुआ था। टिटनस का वह केस था। 25–26 की रात को उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। कुछ लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया और उसके बाद शिकायत आई। सितम्बर में शिष्टमंडल जनरल मैनेजर से मिला और जनरल मैनेजर के सामने सारी चीज रखी। इस सब को देखा जा रहा है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या अस्पताल के डाक्टर के खिलाफ इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं कि उन्होंने रेलवे के एक कर्मचारी को बीमारी का सर्टिफिकेट दिया और इस तरह की फोटोस्टेट कापी दी जिस में लिखा था कि उनकी शादी होने वाली है, फिर भी इनको बीमारी का सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया जाए और दिया गया?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने ही इस तरह का एलीगशन लिखित रूप में दिया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal

*534. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 192 on the 5th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the major demands put forward by the representatives of the Union at the Bhopal Heavy Electricals have been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3325/64].

Exhibition in Kathmandu

*538. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** / **Shri Baswant:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise an exhibition in Kathmandu in November next; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exhibition is designed to strengthen the existing friendly relations in the Commercial, Economic, Industrial, Social and Cultural fields between Nepal and India. A wide range of goods, including capital goods, equipment, light engineering goods and consumer goods of all categories and types,; which India can offer are being collected for display at the exhibition. The social, economic and industrial developments taking place in India under the Five Year Plans and also the efforts in the field of Science, technology and allied subjects will be appropriately portrayed at the exhibition. The historical and cultural bonds between the two countries and the common problems of the developing countries and the measures to tackle these problems will also be illustrated. Film shows, fashion parades and art performances will be among the Cultural features.

बिहार में कोयले का जमा हो जाना

*541 { **डा० ब० ना० सिंह :** / **श्रीमती विजयराजे :**

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में रानगंज, बोकारो तथा झरिया की कोयला खानों के मुहानों (पिटहैड) पर भारी मात्रा में कोयला जमा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस हेतु कि जमा हुए कोयले के भंडार को और कोई क्षति न पहुंचे सरकार का विचार इस जमा हो गये कोयले को वहां से हटाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीवा रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). इन क्षेत्रों के मुहानों पर समस्त एकत्रित कोयले की मात्रा 1-8-64 को 26,40,000 मीट्रिक टन हो गई जो कि 1-8-63 को 21,90,000 मीट्रिक टन थी । इस बढ़ती का कारण कुछ तो कोयले की मांग कम होना और कुछ द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के कोयले के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त बढ़ती हो जाना है, जिस बढ़ती का विचार योजना में अपेक्षित नहीं था । संचित कोयले के निष्कासन के लिये, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के नान-कोकिंग कोयले और सौफ्ट कोक के वितरण पर से 1-7-64 से नियंत्रण ढ ला कर दिया गया है । परिवहन की स्थिति भी सुगम हो गई है और उपभोक्ता इन श्रेणियों के कोयले को, यदि वे ऐसा चाहें तो किसी मात्रा में प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

Loco Shed Workers at Jalarpet

*542. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 28th May, 1964 at a meeting of the Loco shed workers of Jalarpet, Southern Railway, the loco foreman insulted the national flag;

(b) whether there has been an inquiry into the incident; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No action was taken against the Loco Foreman as the allegations brought against him were not established.

रेलवे के ठेके

*545. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने सहकार मंत्रालय की एक उच्च स्तरीय संयुक्त बैठक में हाल में ही स्वीकार किया है कि 5 लाख रुपये से कम रकम के ठेके श्रमिकों की सहकारी समितियों को दिये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेलों में इस निर्णय की क्रियान्विति में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). बैठक हुई थी, लेकिन उसका कार्यवृत्त अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं है ।

The Coffee House, Janpath

*546. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Coffee Board supplies coffee at cheaper rates to the management of the said establishment to supply coffee to Coffee House, Janpath, New Delhi with a view to enable the management of the said establishment to supply coffee to consumers at an agreed price;

(b) whether Government are aware that the management of the Coffee House raised the price of a cup of coffee twice during the last one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the consumers of coffee have gone on strike and have organised themselves into a "Price Resistance Movement"; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating any action against the management?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The India Coffee House, Janpath, New Delhi is one of the Approved Coffee Houses, to which raw coffee and powder are supplied by the Coffee Board at concessional rates, on condition that they should sell raw coffee and powder to the consumers at the rates at which the Coffee Board's Depot at Delhi sells to the consumers. However, no restriction is imposed by the Coffee Board on the selling price of *liquid coffee* sold by the Approved Coffee Houses.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have learnt about the organisation of a "Price Resistance Movement" by the consumers of coffee.

(d) As the situation of this kind has arisen only recently, steps that could be taken against those Approved Coffee Houses who raise the price of liquid coffee unduly and thereby exploit the consumers, are under consideration of the Coffee Board. As soon as the Coffee Board evolves these steps in consultation with all concerned, it will be possible to bind these Coffee Houses to a price code for sale of liquid coffee also.

Pig Iron Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*547. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a pig iron plant in Andhra;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) whether any, and if so, what foreign collaboration will be available for this project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Feasibility studies have been commissioned for the location of a few pig iron plants at various locations in the country including Andhra Pradesh. No specific offers for foreign collaboration for a pig iron plant in Andhra Pradesh have so far been received.

Rural Small Industries

*548. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme under which foreign exchange allocation is to be made for the purpose of encouraging development of rural small industries;

(b) if so, the features of the said scheme; and

(c) whether it is proposed to administer the scheme through State Governments or through the normal Central Government agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Out of the foreign exchange allocation to the small scale sector for the period April-September, 1964 for items licensed by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, a separate quota of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for the import of components and raw materials for suitable production units in the small scale sector in rural areas. Similarly, a separate allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for import of various categories of steel by such units. This special quota will be utilized in respect of applications from the following categories of small scale units:—

(i) Units in rural industrial estates and semi-urban industrial estates situated in towns|villages with less than 15,000 population;

(ii) Panchayat Samiti industries located in rural areas;

(iii) Common Facility Centres in rural areas run by Industrial Cooperatives; and

(iv) Units in areas falling under the Rural Industrialisation Programme sponsored by the Planning Commission in 45 selected areas.

The applications for import licence against the special quota have to be made in the usual forms through the State Government authorities to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

Pig Iron Plants

*549. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese assistance has of late been offered for the establishment of eight pig iron plants;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the assistance offered; and

(c) the location of each plant and their individual production capacity?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Manufacture of Cameras

*550. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 574 on the 13th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in regard to the manufacture of cheap cameras in the country;

(b) whether any reply from the collaborator has since been received; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A reply from the collaborator has been received and the terms are under negotiation.

Powerloom Enquiry Committee

*551. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri B. N. Mandal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 788 on the 28th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Powerloom Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashoka Mehta has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee Report has been laid on the Table of the House on 21-9-64.

(c) The recommendations are still under consideration of Government.

Code of Conduct for Exporters

*552. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared an eight-point draft model code of fair trading; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A model code for fair trading practices for the internal trade has not yet been finalised. As regards external trade, I would like to invite attention to my reply to Starred Question No. 295 on 29th November, 1963, when I had placed a copy of the draft code of conduct on the Table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore

*553. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 580 on the 13th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an organisation in his Ministry to ensure complete integration in planning and implementation of the schemes for the development of export trade in iron ore has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid down on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3327/64).

Overbridge at Rajpur Railway Station

1684. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been sanctioned for the construction of an over-bridge to replace the old one at Rajpura Railway station on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, when it will be replaced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No, there is no proposal to replace the existing foot over-bridge at Rajpura. But, there is a proposal to replace the wooden decking and steps and providing roof over the existing foot over-bridge Plans for the work have been finalised and work is proposed to be taken in hand in 1965-66.

Travelling Ticket Checkers on S. E. Railway

1685. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional Travelling Ticket Checkers appointed during 1962 63 and 1963-64 by the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) the sum of money actually collected by those Travelling Ticket Checkers during the same period as penalty from the passengers who were travelling without tickets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Year 1962-63 . Nil

Year 1963-64.....16

(b) Rs. 46,624 approximately during the year 1963-64.

Export of Indian Processed Foods

1686. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an appreciable increase in the export of Indian processed foods in the first 5 months of the current Year as compared to the corresponding period of 1963;

(b) if so, the details of the increase; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The exports of processed foods have nominally risen from Rs. 110.77 lakhs in the first five months of 1963 to Rs. 112.07 lakhs in the first five months of 1964.

(b) The exports of items like canned and bottled fruit, 'chutney, pickles and condiments', 'confectionery', 'biscuits', 'coca-cola concentrates' 'Milk products' have increased in 1964.

(c) The increase in the exports is largely attributed to the greater publicity for Indian products in the foreign countries and export assistance given by the Government to the trade.

Industrial Estates in Orissa

1687. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates opened in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964 65 so far; and

(b) the names of the districts where opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Electrification of Railway Line

1688. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the electrification of railway line between Tambaram and Villupuram n Madras State;

(b) when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) the financial investment so far made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The required information in given in the statement as under:

STATEMENT

1. The Civil Engineering works such as construction of quarters, buildings for repeater stations, removal of infringements in bridges, building for Remote Control Centre, Control Cubicles for switching stations etc. have been completed. The progress of the work of modification to the car shed at Tambaram is 90%.

2. Power supply arrangements are in an advanced stage and the work at the 3 sub-stations is expected to be completed by December, 1964.

3. Erection of the Remote Control equipments has been competed and the equipments are being tested.

4. The Madras State Electricity Board are also getting ready to give electric power to the railway at all the 3 sub-stations in time.

5. The erection of overhead equipment in Tambaram-Chingleput section is nearing completion and on the remaining section from Chingleput to Villupuram is in progress and is expected to be completed early in 1965.

6. 18 locomotives ordered on M/s Mitsubishi Japan are expected to be received between December 1964 and August 1965.

7. 85% of the work of modification to the mechanical and electrical signalling has been completed.

8. P & T Department have completed the work of laying underground cables.

(b) The work on Tambaram to Chingleput Section is expected to be completed by the end of 1964 and on Chingleput to Villupuram Section early in 1965.

(c) Expenditure of Rupees 285 lakhs has been incurred upto 15.9.1964

Railway Line in Jashpur Sub-Division

1689. Shri V. B. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Jashpur Sub-division in Madhya Pradesh which is rich in mineral deposits and is encircled by the industrial areas of Korba, Rourkela and Jharsuguda is without any railway line; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to connect this hinterland of rich mining areas with Jashpur as the railhead and Jharsuguda on the S.E. Railway or some other convenient point which could reduce the distance between this area both while going to the North and South?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

White Cement factory in Kerala

1690. { Shri A. V. Raghavan: / Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a factory to produce white cement from the lime shells in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when and where the same will be established?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir. A factory is, however already producing white cement in addition to portland cement at Kottayam in Kerala, using lime shells as raw material.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Artificial Silk Yarn

1691. Shri Chandriki: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial silk yarn is imported from foreign countries, and if so, from which countries,

(b) whether the imported artificial silk yarn is meant for home consumption or whether manufactured goods therefrom are exported to any country; and

(c) whether such import is under any barter agreement or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The countries from which the yarn is chiefly imported the Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Netherland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, West Germany and the United States of America.

(b) The imported artificial silk yarn is meant for home consumption as well as for the manufacture of fabrics for exports.

(c) Import of artificial silk yarn is not under any barter agreement, but is imported mostly under Export Promotion Scheme for export of Rayon and synthetic yarn fabrics.

Collaboration with Foreign Companies

1692. Shri Manabendra Shah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of foreign companies seeking collaboration with Indian firms has been dwindling since 1963;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many foreign companies have offered for collaboration since January, 1964; and

(d) how many offers have been received from Canada?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Tea Research Institute

1693. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a tea research institute for the production of a better quality of tea in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed place of its establishment; and

(c) the approximate cost involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A Co-operative Tea Research Association has already been set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Tocklai Experimental Station at Jorhat (Assam) is the Central Research Institute of the Association. The Dooars Tea Research Institute at Mal, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) run by the Indian Tea Planter's Association is also expected to be taken over by the Tea Research Association. 50% of the expenditure of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs per year incurred by the Tea Research Association is being borne by the Tea Board and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Supply of Refreshments on N. E. Railway

1694. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) which classes of passengers are entitled to the facility of sending free

messages by telegrams for supply of refreshments or meals;

(b) the percentage of the telegrams which reached the destination in time in 1963 on N. E. Railway; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that such telegrams are not delayed in transmission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Messages for service of meals etc., which are required for passengers and communicated by them to Railway staff such as Station Masters, Guards and Conductor Guards are sent free of cost. This facility is available to all passengers, irrespective of their class of travel.

(b) Such statistics are not maintained.

(c) Instructions exist that messages for meals etc., should be transmitted promptly. Delays coming to notice are investigated and suitable action is taken to avoid a recurrence.

कल्याण और शहद स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे गाड़ियों का बन्द किया जाना

1695. **श्री वसवंत** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 1964 को कल्याण और शहद स्टेशनों (बम्बई क्षेत्र) के बीच एक माल ट्रक के अड़ जाने के कारण कितनी सवारी गाड़ियां स्थगित की गयीं और उनमें लम्बी सफर की और स्थानीय (लोकल) गाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ख) क्या स्थगित की गई स्थानीय गाड़ियों की सवारियों को जाने के लिये कोई सुविधा दी गयी और यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 15-9-1964 को जब कल्याण और शहाद के बीच रेलवे लाइन में 1 बजे से 5 बजे तक अवरुद्ध हो गयी थी, तो कल्याण की ओर से आने वाली तीन स्थानीय गाड़ियां और विपरीत दिशा में जाने वाली तीन स्थानीय गाड़ियां रद्द कर दी गयीं। लम्ब सफ़र की 4 गाड़ियां, दो बम्बई से आने वाली और दो बम्बई को जाने वाली, क्रमश: कल्याण और टिटवाला स्टेशनों पर 24 मिनट से लेकर 64 मिनट तक रुकी रहीं, लेकिन इनमें से किसी गाड़ी को रद्द नहीं किया गया।

(ख) लाइन अवरुद्ध रहने की अवधि में कल्याण और टिटवाला स्टेशनों के बीच आप और डाउन लाइनों को गाड़ियों के लिए बन्द कर देना पड़ा, ताकि रुकावट दूर करने के लिए क्रेन का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। इसलिए उन यात्रियों के लिए कोई स्थानीय गाड़ी नहीं चलायी जा सकी, जो रद्द की गयी गाड़ियों से कल्याण आते-जाते थे। आमतौर पर स्थानीय उपनगरीय सेक्शनों पर भी, जहां बहुत थोड़े-थोड़े अर्से पर गाड़ियां मिलती हैं, एसा विशेष प्रबंध नहीं किया जाता। शाम को 5 बजकर 15 मिनट पर रेलवे लाइन से रुकावट हट जाने के बाद काफ़ी तादाद में स्थानीय गाड़ियां इस सेक्शन पर मिलने लगीं।

Underground Railway in Bombay

1696. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any plan for an underground railway project in Bombay city;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to materialise; and

(d) the estimated expenditure on the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

"Upper Floor" Railway Lines in Bombay

1697. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a plan of 'Upper Floor" Railway lines in Bombay to bring about easy communication in the city;

(b) if so, the extent and scope of the plan; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Presumably the hon. Member has in mind an elevated railway and if so the answer is 'No'.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kottavalasa-Bailadilla Railway Line

1698. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2318 on the 21st April, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Kottavalasa-Bailadilla Railway line connecting Madhya Pradesh and Orissa;

(b) when it is expected to be ready for commissioning; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The overall progress upto the end of August, 1964 is 63·3 per cent.

(b) By January, 1966.

(c) Rs. 24·35 crores upto end of August, 1964.

Silk Industries in Assam

1699. { Shri Murli Manohar:
{ Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted by Government to develop Silk Industry in Assam; and

(b) the methods adopted to improve the lustre and glaze of the Assam Silk?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Against an actual expenditure of Rs. 37·70 lakhs during the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been allocated for the development of Silk Industry in Assam during the Third Plan. The schemes under implementation aim at coordinated development of the silk industry in that State. The production of raw silk in Assam rose from 1·66 lakh kg. in 1960 to 2·47 lakh kg. in 1963.

(b) A scheme for studying the physical and chemical properties of the Mugasilk was initiated in February 1962 at the Chemical Technology Department, University of Bombay. Experiments were conducted to evolve a suitable method of degumming and bleaching muga silk. As a result, a simple and economical process for bleaching muga silk has been evolved. The whiteness obtained by the above process is comparable to the whiteness obtained in mulberry silk. The scheme is being continued at the University of Bombay during the current financial year as well.

As regards eri silk, the Central Silk Board has initiated research for improving the lustre and dyeing qualities of eri silk yarn.

Handloom Export Promotion Council

1700. Shri M. G. Thengondar: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a Handloom Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be set up; and

(d) what is the scope of its functions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The details are still being worked out.

Train Collision near Dangoaposi Station

1701. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri B. N. Kureel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shunting engine collided with the Rajkharswan-Barajamda passenger train near Dangoaposi station on the S.E Railway on the 17th July, 1964;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) whether any compensation was paid to the victims of the accident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) On 17-7-64 while performing shunting in the Up yard at Dangoaposi station, a shunting engine with a load of 17 Box wagons and a brake-van entered the Maluka-Dangoaposi block section and passed beyond the Up Outer signal of that station. Passenger train No. 1 RB which had left Maluka station on proper 'line clear' at 20:37 hours and was approaching Dangoaposi station, collided head-on with the shunting engine and its load near the Up Outer signal of Dangoaposi station at 20·48 hours.

(c) No claim for compensation has been received so far. However, an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 3,315 has been made in this case.

Management Reforms in Public Undertakings

1702. **Shri Shashi Ranjan:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the particulars of management reforms in the Public Undertakings initiated by the former Minister and the improvements made thereon by the present Minister?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 20th September, 1963 by the then Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries. The working of the various management changes outlined therein is being watched.

Underground Railway in Delhi

1703. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for sonstructing an underground Railway in Delhi has been revived; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. The scheme of providing underground railway in Delhi to meet the special needs of the city is a matter which comes in the jurisdiction of Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Railway Ministry is not preparing any such plans.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Match-boxes in Delhi

1704. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a dearth of match-boxes in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the match-boxes are being sold at higher rate; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But match-boxes produced by one particular manufacturer, M/s Western India Match Company were in short supply during July, 1964. Thereafter, the position became normal in the capital.

(c) During July, 1964, Wimco Brand Match-boxes were sold in the capital at one/two paisa per match-box more than the prices marked on them by the Company. After that, these have been sold at the marked prices.

(d) As there is no price or distribution control over match-boxes, no action was taken by the Delhi Administration.

कोयला नियंत्रण

1705. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कोयले पर से नियंत्रण हटा दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से; और

(ग) किस किस किस्म के को ले से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीवा रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने सौफ्ट कोक और द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के नान-कूकिंग कोयले के वितरण पर पहले ही 1 जुलाई, 1964 से नियंत्रण शिथिल कर दिया है ।

Railway Bridge at Kalpi

1706. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway bridge at Kalpi on the Bombay-Lucknow highway has passed the 'guarantee period'; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated to see that necessary repairs are done before it gives way in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The existing girders of the Railway Bridge at Kalpi though weak are quite safe for traffic at a permanent speed restriction of 10 miles per hour for XA type engines, WG engines and BOX type wagons having heavier axle loads are, however, not permitted over this bridge.

The bridge was programmed for regirdering in 1958-59, but the work was held in abeyance as the Ministry of Transport was interested in the construction of a rail-*cum*-road bridge. However, the Ministry of Transport have since intimated in July '64 that they are no more interested in the construction of rail-*cum*-road bridge. As such, the Central Railway have been instructed to go ahead with the scheme of regirdering the bridge without a roadway, as originally planned.

शत्रु-सम्पत्ति

1707. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीनी आक्रमण के समय से कितनी शत्रु-सम्पत्ति सरकार ने उपलब्ध की है और इसके प्रबन्ध तथा निष्पत्ति का क्या प्रबन्ध है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : चीनी आक्रमण के समय से सरकार ने किसी सम्पत्ति को अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया है। जो चीनी राष्ट्रिक थे या तो देश छोड़कर चले गये थे या विदेशी (नजरबन्दी) आदेश, 1962 के अधीन नजरबन्द कर दिये गये थे उनकी सम्पत्तियां शत्रु फर्मों के नियंत्रक तथा शत्रु, सम्पत्ति के परिरक्षक के अधीन कर दी गई हैं जो भारत रक्षा नियम, 1962 के भाग 14 (ख) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनकी देखभाल करते हैं। इस प्रकार की सम्पत्ति का अनुमानित मल्य लगभग 28.85 लाख रु० है।

International Fair in New Zealand

1708. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government participated in the International fair held in New Zealand in August-September, 1964;

(b) if so, the items of Indian industry and trade displayed at the fair; and

(c) how far India's participation in the fair has helped to strengthen the trade between the two countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main items displayed in the Indian Pavilion were textiles of all varieties, tea, coffee, processed foods, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, jute and coir manufactures, linoleum, carpets and rugs, sports goods, ceramics and enamel-ware, electrical goods and accessories, scientific instruments, bicycles, sewing machines and a number of engineering items besides a large variety of Indian handicrafts.

(c) India's participation in the New Zealand International Fair has helped to bring to the notice of the people of New Zealand, for the first time, the rich variety and excellence of Indian textiles, the high quality of Indian tea and paved the way for a substantial increase in exports of these two items especially. It has also generated positive interest in Indian engineering items and handicrafts which were practically unknown in the New Zealand market. Possibilities of additional exports of sports goods, floor coverings, food products and cigars have also improved as a result of our participation.

Demand for Coal

1709. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the estimated demand of coal and its production targets in the country at the end of the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): According to a recent assessment, the demand for coal may be about 74·5 million tonnes in 1965-66 and production, which stood at about 65 million tonnes in

1963-64, may be matched accordingly. There are indications, however, that even this demand may not come up, in which case production also will have to be suitably adjusted. The position is being watched.

The Government has yet to take a decision on the Fourth Plan target for production of coal. A clear picture will emerge only after decisions have been taken about the final targets for consuming sectors, particularly steel and power.

Export of Cotton Textiles to Ethiopia

1710. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton textiles from India to Ethiopia has declined sharply over the past two years;

(b) if so, the extent of textiles exported during 1962, 1963 and the first half of 1964; and

(c) the main reasons for this decline?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India's export of cotton textiles to Ethiopia during 1962, 1963 and 1964 (January to June) has been as under:—

	(in Rs. lakhs)
1962	49
1963	27
1964 (Jan. to June)	16

(c) The decline can be attributed mainly to:

(i) increased domestic production in items like Grey and Drills which used to dominate our export of 'textiles' to Ethiopia,

(ii) Protective Duty imposed by the Imperial Ethiopian Government, and

(iii) change in consumer's preference from piecegoods of cotton to piecegoods of synthetic fibres.

Central Silk Board

1711. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes framed by the Central Silk Board to be carried out in 1964-65; and

(b) the allocations made by the Silk Board to the various States for 1964-65 for the development of sericulture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A list of the Central schemes to be implemented directly by the Central Silk Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3328/64].

(b) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 146·07 lakhs for the development of sericulture industry in the States for 1964-65. A statement showing State-wise allocation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3328/64].

Programmes for Development of Tea

1712. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes or programmes proposed by the Tea Board for the development of tea during 1964-65;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Board to the various tea growing States for the year 1964-65;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the development of tea in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh for 1963-64; and

(d) the amount utilised during 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The following Schemes/programmes for development and production are being operated by the Tea Board during the year 1964-65:

(1) Plantation Finance Scheme.

(2) Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme.

(3) Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme.

(4) Financial Assistance Scheme for marginal gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi.

(5) Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme for small growers.

(6) Development of co-operative factories.

(7) Improvement of marketing facilities.

(8) Agriculturals trials with improved seeds and clones at Palampur Experimental Farm, Punjab.

(9) Manufacturing trials with 8" Rotorvane at selected tea estate in Kangra.

(b) The amount sanctioned upto 15th September, 1964, by the Board on each of the aforesaid schemes/programmes during the year 1964-65 State-wise, are as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) *Plantation Finance Scheme*	
(*i*) West Bengal	8·82
(*ii*) Assam	10·28
(*iii*) Madras	7·49
(*iv*) Tripura	0·48
TOTAL	27·07
(2) *Tea Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme*	
(*i*) West Bengal	10·70
(*ii*) Assam	31·70
(*iii*) Tripura	1·72
(*iv*) Madras	6·04
(*v*) Kerala	5·40
TOTAL	55·56
(3) *Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme* :	
(*i*) West Bengal	6·89
(*ii*) Assam	10·84
(*iii*) Madras	1·20
TOTAL	18·93
(4) *Financial Assistance Scheme for marginal gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi*	
(*i*) Cachar	0·10
(*ii*) Tripura	0·44
(*iii*) K ngra (Punjab)	0·02
TOTAL	0·56
(5) *Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme for small growers*	
(*i*) Kerala	1·01
(*ii*) Punjab	0·09
TOTAL	1·10
(6) *Development of Co-operative factories*	
Punjab	1·50
(7) *Improvement of marketing facilities*	
Punjab	3·00
(8) *Agricultural trials with improved seeds and clones at Palampur Experimental Farm, Punjab.*	
Punjab	0·10
(9) *Manufacturing trials with 8" Rotorvane at selected tea estates in Kangra*	
Punjab	0·21

(c) While the amount in respect of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during 1963-64 was only about Rs. 20,000 in 1964-65 (upto 15th September) the amount sanctioned was Rs. 4·92 lakhs.

(d) The disbursements made during 1963-64 under the various schemes/programmes of development were Rs. 119·42 lakhs.

Development of Sericulture in Hilly Areas of Punjab

1713. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have submitted any scheme to the Central Silk Board for the develop-

ment of sericulture in the hilly areas of Punjab;

(b) if so, the main features and the financial implications of the scheme; and

(c) whether the Central Silk Board has approved the scheme and the extent of financial subsidy proposed to be given to the State Government for its implementation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme envisages a five-year intensive mulberry plantation programme in the hilly areas of the Punjab by establishing 67 mulberry nurseries in different centres. The scheme also provides for the strengthening of the Sericultural Experimental Laboratory. Its estimated cost for the entire five-year period is Rs. 172.00 lakhs.

(c) As the scheme needed detailed examination, an officer of the Central Silk Board was deputed for an on-the-spot study and discussions. He visited the sericultural areas in the Punjab in the second week of September, 1964, and held discussions with the State Government officials. The Central Silk Board is advising the State Government to recast the scheme in the light of these discussions.

रेशम-कीट पालन उद्योग

1714. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में रेशम-कीट पालन उद्योग का विकास किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इस उद्योग के लिये कौनसा राज्य सब से अधिक उपयुक्त है ; और

(ग) उस राज्य को सरकार क्या विशेष प्रोत्साहन दे रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एस० वी० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख). भारत में इस समय चार किस्म के रेशम-कीटों का पालन किया जा रहा है जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिये तापमान तथा नमी की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं की आवश्यकता होती है। मैसूर, प० बंगाल और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर शहतूत रेशम का उत्पादन करने वाले प्रमुख राज्य हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा प्रमुख रूप से टसर रेशम का उत्पादन करते हैं जबकि मूगा और ऐरी रेशम का उत्पादन करने में असम अग्रणी है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, मद्रास, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और नेफा प्रदेश में जहां पर भी अनुकूल जलवायु है वहीं रेशम-कीट पालन उद्योग का विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) रेशम का उत्पादन करने वाले सभी राज्यों को प्रत्येक सम्भव प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। विकास योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा न पड़े, इसके लिये पर्याप्त धन-राशि भी नियत कर दी गई है।

दिल्ली के रेलवे गोदाम में आग

1715. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4 जून, 1964 को दिल्ली के एक रेलवे गोदाम में आग लग जाने से काफी नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसको ; और

(घ) इस आग का क्या कारण निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उटता ।

(घ) आग संयोगवश लग गयी थी । अफसरों की संयुक्त जांच समिति ने अपने निष्कर्ष में कहा है कि खोये सामान घर (Lost Property Office) के पास से गुजरते हुए किसी रेल इंजन से चिनगारी रोशनदान की बरफ़ी जाली से होकर गोदाम में जा गिरी और संभवत: उसी चिनगारी से यह आग लग गयी ।

मीट्रिक प्रणाली

1716. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नये कारखाने स्थापित करने वालों को मीट्रिक प्रणाली के अनुसार सामान बनाने का निदेश दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस निदेश को सभी कारखाने वालों ने मान लिया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिये कितना समय नियत किया गया है ; और

(घ) नियत अवधि पूरी हो जाने के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) सरकार ने नये कारखाना मालिकों को मीटर प्रणाली के डिजाइन के अनुरूप माल का निर्माण करने की सलाह दी है । कानन में इतना ही अपेक्षित है कि सभी परिमाण और माप मीट्रिक इकाइयों में ही दर्शाये जायें । मालिक अपनी समझ बूझ के अनुसार फुट पौंड में डिजाइनों को अपना सकते हैं किन्तु शर्त यह होगी कि परिवर्तन करके उनका माप मीट्रिक इकाइयों में दर्शाया जाय । इसलिये सरकार मौलिक रूप से मीट्रिक इकाइयों की डिजाइनों के अनुसार निर्माण करने के लिये मालिकों को निदेश नहीं दे सकती ।

(ख) यह सलाह अभी हाल ही में दी गई थी । उसकी अनुक्रिया पर नजर रखी जा रही है ।

(ग) कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती । सरकार ने नये कारखाना मालिकों को अपना उत्पादन आरम्भ करते समय से ही मौलिक मीट्रिक डिजाइनों को अपनाने की सलाह दी है ।

(घ) एक ही कार्यवाही है जो कि की जा सकती है । वह यह कि फुट-पौंड प्रणाली के परिवर्तन के बजाय जहां भी सम्भव हो मीट्रिक डिजाइनों को अपनाने के लिये राजी किया जाय ।

मैसर्ज अशोक पेपर मिल्ज लिमिटेड

1717. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने मैसर्ज अशोक पेपर मिल्ज लिमिटेड से एक लाख रुपये वसूल न होने के कारण विदेशों से मशीनों की रेल द्वारा आयी डिलीवरी देने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 35 वैगन अब भी तलवारा स्टेशन पर खड़े हैं जिन पर प्रति दिन एक हजार रुपया हर्जाना पड़ रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कुल कितना हर्जाना जमा हो गया है और इसकी अदायगी न करने के कारण क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम लाल) : (क) जी हां, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने मेसस अशोक पेपर मिल्स लि० के नाम भेजे गये कुछ माल-डिब्बों की सुपुर्दगी देने से इन्कार कर दिया था क्योंकि उस फर्म से

भाड़े, साईडिंग और शंटिंग सम्बन्धी प्रभार की अदायगी नहीं की थी । कुल मिला कर यह प्रभार करीब उन्तीस हजार रुपये आता था, (न कि एक लाख जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है) । कहा जाता है कि उनमें से अधिकतर माल-डिब्बों में विदेशों से मंगाये गये मशीनी पुर्जे रखे हुए थे ।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (क) में बताया गया है, रेलवे के भाड़े आदि की अदायगी न करने की वजह से माल की सुपुर्दगी रोक दी गई थी ।

(ग) यह सही नहीं है कि माल से भरे 35 डिब्बे थलवारा स्टेशन पर अभी भी खड़े हैं । ये सभी 35 मालडिब्बे 20 जून, 1964 को माल पाने वाले को सुपुर्द कर दिये गये । उन माल डिब्बों पर प्रति दिन लगभग एक हजार रुपये का विलम्ब-शुल्क आया ।

(घ) उन मालडिब्बों पर कुल 33,540 रुपये 50 पैसे विलम्ब-शुल्क आया । इस विलम्ब-शुल्क की वसूली के बारे में अभी पत्र व्यवहार हो रहा है ।

Dislocation of Train Service in Dinajpur

1718. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that District of West Dinajpur has had serious dislocation of train connections since partition;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no rail connection with Balurghat;

(c) the difficulty in not extending the railway line from Malda to Balurghat; and

(d) whether it is proposed to have a rail connection between Ekhlaki and Hilli?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The proposed line was not recommended by the West Bengal Government in their list of new lines for the Third Plan. With the limited funds and resources available priority of construction was, naturally, given to lines required to serve large industrial projects and for exploitation of proved mineral resources, those for development of Ports and also for lines required on strategic considerations. The lines to be taken up in the next plan are still under consideration in conjunction with the Planning Commission and the other concerned Ministries and it is too early to say whether this proposal will find a place among them.

Import of Tip Trucks

1719. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25-ton tip trucks built at the Minsk Motor Works are to be imported from USSR;

(b) if so, the project on which these trucks are likely to be used; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to manufacture similar type of trucks in this country?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Taj Express

1720. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Railway be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railways will introduce a new train

named "Taj Express" between Delhi and Agra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Taj Expresses have been introduced between New Delhi and Agra Cantt. with effect from 1.10.64, leaving New Delhi at 07.00 hours and arriving Agra Cantt. at 10.10 hours and in the return direction leaving Agra Cantt. at 18.30 hours and arriving New Delhi at 21.40 hours. The trains are scheduled to halt at Mathura Junction for 5 minutes in each direction.

The Taj Expresses are fully vestibuled consisting of 10 coaches including a dining car and provide sitting accommodation in airconditioned first class, ordinary first class and third class.

दुग्ध चूर्ण के कारखाने

1721. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या उद्योग तथा सभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में दुग्धचूर्ण बनाने के कारखानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) प्रति वर्ष कितने दुग्ध चूर्ण का उत्पादन होता है ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) 6 ।

(ख) लगभग 1500 मीट्रिक टन ।

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर गांजा पकड़ा जाना

1722. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री गुलशन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 जुलाई, 1964 को दिल्ली स्टेशन के पार्सल आफिस में गांजा पकड़ा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार हुए ;

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों में से कुछ अन्य मामलों में भी अन्तर्ग्रस्त थे ; और

(घ) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां :

(ख) एक पार्सल क्लर्क गिरफ्तार किया गया था । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के अनुसार मामल में किसी अन्य रेल कर्मचारी का हाथ नहीं पाया गया । पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) वही पार्सल-क्लर्क दिसम्बर, 1963 में भाड़े की वसूल की गयी रकम से कम रकम भेजने के लिए जिम्मेदार पाया गया था । इस अपराध के लिए उस पार्सल-क्लर्क को सज़ा दी जा चुकी है ।

(घ) अपराधों की रोकथाम करने, उनका पता लगाने और अपराधियों पर मुकदमा चलाने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य पुलिस की है । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल सभी स्तरों पर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को अपना पूरा सहयोग देता है । राज्य पुलिस को जिस तरह की सहायता की ज़रूरत होती है, वह उसे दी जाती है ।

Approach Road at Golagokarnnath (N.E. Railway)

1723. **Shri Balgovind Verma**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the approach road at Golagokarannath Station (N.E. Railway) in Kheri, U.P. was constructed;

(b) the total cost incurred on this road;

(c) the causes of its damage; and

(d) the action taken against the contractors as well as the officials responsible for its construction.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) In the year 1960.

(b) Rs. 16,680 approximately.

(c) On account of soft soil below, some pot-holes were formed at a few places causing some minor damage to the road.

(d) The matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Railway and it was found that the damage had not occured due to any defective work on the part of the contractor or slackness on the part of supervisors.

Small Scale Units

1724. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service Institutes in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and their percentage to the total units benefited in the country; and

(b) the total amount of loan granted to small scale units in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63 and 1963-64 and their percentage to the loan granted for small scale units in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The number of small scale units benefited by Industrial Extension Service Institutes in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63 and 1963-64 is as follows:—

	1962-63	Percentage to All India	1963-64	Percentage to All India
	1	2	3	4
1 Number of parties given technical advice	1215	2·5	2493	4·7
2 Number of parties given information to start industries . . .	310	1·3	487	1·9
3 Number of Factory visits paid by Officers to render on-the-spot advice	1217	2·5	1865	3·5
4 Number of parties given other assistance	1785	4·1	2763	5·6

(b) The actual amounts disbursed to the units including the loans disbursed by the Director of Industries, Andhra Pradesh under the State Aid to Industries Act, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of India, State Financial Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation are as follows:—

Year	Amount disbursed
1962-63	Rs. 70 42,889 35 p.
1963-64	Rs. 100,61,261.53 p.

The percentage of all India loan is not available and will have to be calculated after obtaining figures from all the State Directors of Industries, State Bank of India, State Financial Corporations etc. The amount of labour and time involved in the collection of this information would not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

1725. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar was spon-

sored by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in July, 1964;

(b) if so, whether the seminar has recommended the formation of a South-East Asia Development Association to explore the possibilities of joint Indo-Malaysian ventures in Malaysia; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Report on the Seminar has been received and is under examination. A copy of the Report has been placed in the Library.

Gas produced at Rourkela

1728. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1133 on the 22nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any Expert Committee to go into the question of coke oven gas utilisation at Rourkela has been constituted; and

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Expert Committee is as follows:

Chairman

Dr. Hussain Zaheer, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Members

Dr. M. G. Krishna, Director, Indian Institute of Petroleum.

Dr. A. Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute.

Shri S. V. Rajan, Sr. Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance.

Shri K. K. Roychowdhury, Superintendent, Energy & Economy, M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:

1. To assess and report on the total quantity of coke oven gas and its composition that could be steadily produced by the Coke Oven Batteries at Rourkela. This assessment should be made (a) for the existing plant and (b) for the additional battery that will be installed under the expansion programme.

2. To review the existing pattern of utilisation of the Coke Oven Gas.

3. To study whether it will be possible, on the basis of present generation of gas and its composition and on the basis of the demands on the available gas, for the capacity available in the Fertiliser Plant to be utilised fully (a) under existing conditions and (b) after expansion.

4. In case its conclusions are that it will not be possible for the available coke oven gas either at the present moment or after expansion to be sufficient to meet the existing needs of the Steel Plant and also to supply enough hydrogen for utilisation of the entire capacity of the Fertiliser Plant; to study and report if technically and economically it will be more expedient to provide alternative sources of fuel for the Steel Plant or whether it would be more expedient to provide alternative sources of hydrogen for the Fertiliser Plant. In either case specific recommendations in regard to the type of the source to be provided should be given by the Committee.

Coffee Board

1727. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 463 on the 6th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme as recommended by the Coffee Board for grant of financial assistance to estates for replanting coffee has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The scheme as recommended by the Coffee Board is still under consideration.

Coal Mining in Garo Hills

1728. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a new coal mining unit with a minimum capacity of 0·5 million tonnes in the Garo Hills area has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a mining unit with a capacity of 0·5 million tonnes depends upon the decision of the State Government to set up a power capacity of 125 MW in that area. This matter is still under consideration of the State Government.

Export of Jute

1729. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to a reply given to Starred Question No. 583 on the 13th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of India's Jute Commissioner who was on a six-week tour of E.C.M. countries and some other parts of Europe in December, 1963—January 1964 to assess the prospects for Indian jute in foreign markets have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3329/].

पंजाब में लघु उद्योग

1730. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963–64 में पंजाब में लघु उद्योगों की उन्नति के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किस प्रकार की योजनायें मंजूर की हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उन योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

[उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिश्वेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है तथा जब समय उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

पंजाब में औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थायें

1731. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पंजाब में कितनी औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थायें काम कर रही हैं ; और

(ख) उन्होंने किस प्रकार का और कितना काम किया है ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिरेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) 30-6-1964 को 5658।

(ख) इन समितियों का कार्य हाथ करघे द्वारा निर्मित सामान, इंजीनियरिंग का सामान, लकड़ी का काम, ईंटें, खेल का सामान, घानी के तेल, साबुन, खादी, चमड़े का सामान तथा हस्तकौशल की वस्तुओं, का निर्माण करना है। 30-6-1964 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में इनके द्वारा कुल 339.06 लाख रु० के माल का उत्पादन किया गया।

Frauds on Northern Railway

1732. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of frauds detected by the Inspectors of Coaching Goods, Inspectors of Station Accounts and Inspectors of Stores Accounts on the Northern Railway from 1st January, 1962 to 31st May, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The total number of frauds detected on the Northern Railway by the Inspectors of Station Accounts (known as Inspectors of Coaching and Goods on the Northern Railway) during the period 1st January, 1962 to 31st May, 1964, is 8. No frauds were detected by the Inspectors of Stores Accounts during this period.

Stock Verifiers on Railways

1733. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the posts of Stock Verifiers on the Railways; and

(b) if so, when this proposal will be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Township at Durgapur

1734. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some land had been acquired by Government to build the township at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, whether the owners of the land had been paid full compensation for the land?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Compension to all private owners of various lands acquired for Durgapur township has been paid in full.

Sharda Railway Bridge

1735. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have completed the decking of Sharda Railway bridge between Bhira and Palia Kalan Railway Stations on N.E. Railway;

(b) if not, the progress made so far; and

(c) when it is expected to be opened for public as rail-road traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the Railway has completed its portion of the work in May, 1964.

(c) The bridge will be opened to road traffic as soon as the State Government complete their portion of the work *viz.*, provision, of seal coat to the road surface and lighting arrangements (required for permitting traffic after dusk).

Travelling Assistant Goods Clerks and Van Sorters

1736. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Travelling Assistant Goods Clerks and Van Sorters performing similar jobs as that of Brakesmen and Luggage Guards on running train duties, are not given the same facilities and allowances as are given to the latter;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Travelling Assistant Goods Clerks and Van Sorters are not Running Staff and, therefore, they are not given the same facilities and allowances as are given to Brakesmen. The category of Luggage Guard does not exist on Indian Railways now.

Coal from Gaslitand Colliery

1737. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dugda Coal Washery of Hindustan Steel Ltd. received Coal from Gaslitand colliery of New Manbhoom Coal Co. Ltd., Sijua, Dhanbad, during the period from October, 1962 to April, 1964 of the value of Rs. 34,71,228 only.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the coal was of grade 'F' though the price was paid for grade 'D'.

(c) wether the Coal Board had, in its notification, certified that the above colliery did not produce coal of Grade 'D'; and

(d) whether this discrepancy in the two grades caused a loss of Rs 172421 to Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Dugda I Coal Washery of Hindustan Steel Ltd. received 1,29,922·4 tonnes of coal priced at Rs. 31,64,644·12 from 3-10-1962 to 29-2-64 from the Gaslitand Colliery owned by M/s New Manbhoom Coal Co. Ltd., Although the Colliery had been down-graded by the Coal Controller to 'F' Grade with effect from 3-10-1962 it continued to charge for the coal at rates sanctioned for 'D' Grade Coal. This resulted in an overpayment of Rs. 1,62,735·76. As soon as this fact came to the notice of Hindustan Steel Ltd., the matter was taken up with the Colliery as well as the Coal Controller. The Coal Controller is enquiring into the matter. Meanwhile a sum of Rs. 1,63,089·23 has been withheld with the approval of the Coal Controller to cover excess payment.

2. The Colliery also supplied 8007·8 tonnes of 'F' Grade coal during March and April, 1964 and claimed Rs. 2,09,896·83 as its price at the rate prescribed for 'D' Grade coal. Payment was however made at the rate applicable to 'F' Grade Coal only i.e. Rs. 1,93,571·92 only were paid against a claim of Rs. 2,09,896.83.

Steel Production

1738. { **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** / **Shri Bagri:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of steel in each of the three steel plants during 1963-64 in quantity and in value;

(b) the total quantity exported from the above; and

(c) the names of the countries to which it was exported?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Sh i Sanjiva Reddy): (a)

Plant	Quantity (in thousand tonnes)	Vlue (In Million Rupees)
Rourkela .	528·8	504
Bhilai . .	882·2	537
Durgapur .	724·6	442

(b) 15.9 thousand tonnes.

(c) Sudan and South Vietnam.

Goa Coir Industry

1739. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop and modernise the manufacturing sector of the coir industry in Goa during the Third Plan Period;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme; and

(c) the total amount allotted and spent so far in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). There are some Schemes under consideratnon for the development of Coir Inndustry in Goa. These include measures for modernisation of the existing industry; starting of a Coir Training School, starting of a defibring unit and a rubberised coir-fibre unit. A defibring unit in the private sector has already been licensed and the machinery for it has been imported from Japan. An application for setting up of a rubberised-fibre unit is under consideration. As most of the Schemes are in the private sector, no allocation has been made in the Third Plan Period to be implemented by the Central Government.

Increase in Productivity

1740. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any agency to assess the extent of increase in productivity in different industries after the Chinese aggression; and

(b) if so, the name of the agency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Coolers at Railway Stations

1741. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water coolers provided on each Railway;

(b) whether more than one water cooler have been provided at some stations, if so, their names;

(c) whether it is a fact that water coolers at most of the stations remain out of order for a better part of the season; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3330/64].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. Sometimes when there is a heavy draw of water, it may not be sufficiently cool, thus giving an impression as if the water-cooler is not functioning.

दिल्ली-जोधपुर मेल

1742. **श्री प० लाo बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली–जोधपुर मेल बन्द कर देने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या राय है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि घग्गर नदी में बाढ़ के कारण इस वर्ष भी सूरतगढ़ और हनुमानगढ़ के पास की रेलवे लाइन टूट गई थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सेक्शन में लाइनों के इस प्रकार टूटने को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) से (ग) 93 अप/94 डाउन जोधपुर मेल गाड़ियां इस समय जिस रास्ते से चलती हैं, उसमें कथित परिवर्तन के विरोध में अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं। लेकिन इस समय इन गाड़ियों को न तो किसी दूसरे रास्ते से चलाने का प्रस्ताव है और न इन्हें बन्द करने का।

(घ) 27 जुलाई, 1964 से घग्गर नदी में बाढ़ के कारण इस वर्ष भी सूरतगढ़ और हनुमानगढ़ के पास रेलवे लाइन टूट गयी थी।

(ङ) घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ का पानी निकालने के लिए एक मोड़ नाली बनाने की योजना को राजस्थान सरकार अन्तिम रूप दे रही है।

Iron Ore Deposit in Lahora Mine

1743. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate amount of deposit of iron in the Lahora Mine in the district of Chanda (Maharashtra State);

(b) whether it is a fact that the mine was working regularly and about 2,000 labourers were engaged therein;

(c) whether it is working now; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The lease of Lahora Iron Ore mine which was held by a private party was terminated by the Government of Maharashtra in August, 1961. Against the order of the State Government, the lessee submitted a review petition to the Central Government which was also rejected. The lessee has now filed a Writ Petition in the Punjab High Court. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

Small Scale Indusrties

1744. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikey:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries had assessed the capacities of small scale units consuming non-ferrous metals sometime in February-March, 1964;

(b) whether this assessment was done in order to make allocations of non-ferrous metals to the States on above basis;

(c) whether the State-wise allocation of non-ferrous metals for the period April—September, 1964 has been made accordingly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri

Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The assessment of capacities of small scale units consuming non-ferrous metals has not yet been finalised;

(b) The assessment is being done to ascertain the requirements of various States for non-ferrous metals;

(c) and (d). The question of making the allocations on the basis of assessed capacity is still under consideration.

Derailment near Gauhati Station

1745. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine of a passenger train derailed near Gauhati Station (N.F. Railway) on the 18th August, 1964;

(b) if so, the cuse of the derailment; and

(c) the damage caused thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was due to failure of mechanical equipment'.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was assessed at approximately Rs. 861.

Katihar-Siliguri Section of N.F. Railway

1746. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway communications on the Katihar-Siliguri Section of N. F Railway was disrupted due to recent floods in the area;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether the line is proposed to be realigned and diverted along safer route away from the borders with Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through communications were disrupted due to floods between Bagdogra and Thakurganj Stations on Katihar-Siliguri Section from 23.57 hrs. of 8-7-1964 to 19.10 hrs. of 10-7.64.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को रेलवे पास

1747. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त कुछ निजी एवं अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं एवं व्यक्तियों को भी रेलवे के निःशुल्क पास दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किन सिद्धान्तों को अपनाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या किन्हीं निजी संगठनों एवं अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं एवं व्यक्तियों के रेल पास के आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और यदि हां, तो कब तक उन पर निर्णय हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) कितने पास दिये गये हैं तथा किन व्यक्तियों को ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों को जितने और जिन नियमों के अन्तर्गत रेलवे पास और पी०टी०ओ० दिये जाते हैं, उन्हीं के अनुसार नैशनल कोल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन नामक अर्ध-सरकारी संस्था के कर्मचारियों को पास और पी०टी०ओ० दिये जाते हैं, क्योंकि इस कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारी इसकी स्थापना से पहले रेल कर्मचारी थे। लेकिन इन्हें जो पास दिये जाते हैं, उनका मूल्यांकन किया जाता

है और उतनी रकम कारपोरेशन से वसूल कर ली जाती है। हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन आदि अर्ध-सरकारी संस्थाओं में जो रेल कर्मचारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर जाते हैं वे भी कुछ निश्चित संख्या में रेलवे पास पाने के हकदार हैं।

राष्ट्रीय महत्व के काम को सुकर बनाने के उद्देश्य से सुविख्यात संगठनों/व्यक्तियों को माना ई कार्ड पास दिये जाते हैं। यह सुविधा उन्हीं मामलों में दी जाती है, जहां सामाजिक वा सांस्कृतिक महत्व के कामों में सरकारी सहायता का दिया जाना उपयुक्त समझा जाये और जहां इस दिशा में सरकारी कार्य-क्षेत्र की तुलना में इन संगठनों/व्यक्तियों का कार्य-क्षेत्र अधिक विस्तृत हो।

(ग) केवल तीन। इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निर्णय किया जायेगा।

(घ) एक बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्याएल. टी—3331/64]

Recovery of Railway Equipment

1748. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Police have recovered railway equipment valued at nearly Rs. one lakh in a series of raids in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons from whom the equipments have been recovered; and

(c) the number of persons involved therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, but it was the Railway Protection force of Northern Railway and not the Northern Railway Police who recovered railway materials valued at Rs. 1,65,000.

(b) 7 cases have been registered at Lucknow and 4 at Delhi with the police under section 3 of Railway Stores Unlawful Possession Act, 1955 and are under investigation.

(c) 16.

Children's Trains for States

1749. Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide a children's train to each State; and

(b) if so, when and the total cost on such trains?

The Minister fo State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided that one children's train, consisting of one locomotive with two or three trailers to carry about 15 children at a time, may, on request, be supplied by the Ministry of Railways free of cost to each State. Other equipment, accessories etc. as may be required for erection and operation of such trains will be provided by the State Governments concerned at their own cost.

(b) The children's trains will be supplied by the Railway Ministry on receipt of requests from the State Governments. Each of these trains is estimated to cost Rs. 15,000.

Central T affic Control Service in N. E. Railway

1750. Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Central Traffic Control Service in North-Eastern Railway in place of cabin system;

(b) if so, when and the total amount of cost; and

(c) whether the total area of the route of N. E. R. will be covered or partially?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The work is already in progress.

(b) This work is targetted to be commissioned in May, 1965 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.94 crores.

(c) Centralised Traffic Control is being provided only on Gorakhpur-Chupra section, a length of 179 route kilometres, and not on the entire N.E. Railway.

रेलवे अधिकारियों और यात्रियों में संघर्ष

1751 { श्री बैजनाथ कुरील :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 अगस्त, 1964 को गोरखपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे यात्रियों तथा रेलवे कर्मचारियों में भीषण संघर्ष हुआ और उस में बहुत से लोग घायल हुए और रेलवे सामान की अत्यधिक क्षति हुई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) कितने रुपये की रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की क्षति हुई और कितने आदमी घायल हुए ; और

(घ) इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) 15-8-64 को बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बिना टिकट यात्रियों ने, जिनमें अधिकतर वे छात्र थे, जो स्वतंत्रता दिवस के अवसर पर आमोद प्रमोद के लिए गोरखपुर आये थे, 2 डाउन डाक और 5 डाउन एक्सप्रेस के डिब्बों की छतों पर और पायदानों पर चढ़कर यात्रा करने की कोशिश की जिसकी वजह से इन गाड़ियों को रुकना पड़ा । जो लोग छतों और पायदानों पर यात्रा कर रहे थे उन्हें रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और पुलिस ने उतार दिया । ज्यों ही 2 डाउन डाक गाड़ी गोरखपुर स्टेशन से छूटी, किसी ने खतरे की जंजीर खींचकर उसे यार्ड में रोक दिया । जब पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कुछ कर्मचारी वहां पहुंचे, तो छात्रों और बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों ने उन पर ईंटें पत्थर फेंकना शुरू कर दिया, जिसकी वजह से 3 पुलिस अफसरों, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के 9 कर्मचारियों और 1 फायरमैन को मामली चोटें आयीं । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और पुलिस ने स्थिति को तुरन्त काबू में कर लिया । रेलवे सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) 163 व्यक्ति भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 112/120/122 के अधीन गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये । इनमें से 128 व्यक्तियों को अदालत ने डांट-फटकार के बाद छोड़ दिया । 35 व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न अवधियों की सादी कैद की सजा दी गयी ।

रेल गाड़ियों और रेलवे परिसरों में कानून और व्यवस्था कायम रखने और अपराध की रोकथाम की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है । उनसे समय-समय पर कहा गया है कि इस प्रकार कानून तोड़ने वालों के विरुद्ध कारगर कार्रवाई की जाय ।

Indian Supply Mission, Washington

1752. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar**: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some changes have been made in the Indian personnel posted in India Supply Mission Washington and if so, what are they; and

(b) the total expenditure likely to be involved, including foreign exchange?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) Yes. It is the normal practice to replace India-based persons when they have completed their tenure abroad. The following changes have been effected or will be effected in the personnel of the India Supply Mission, Washington during the period 1-4-64 to Dec., 1964:—

(i) One S.A.S. Accountant recalled and replaced by another S.A.S. Accountant from India.

(ii) Three Assistants recalled and replaced by three Assistants from India.

(iii) One Dy. Director General recalled but substitute to be posted shortly.

(iv) One Dy. Director General has been replaced by a Director of Purchase—the post having been down-graded.

(v) One Accounts Officer to be replaced by an Accounts Officer some time in October.

(b) The total expenditure likely to be involved in these transfers is estimated at Rs. 1,76,000 and expenditure in foreign exchange out of this total is likely to be Rs. 62,000.

Mining Royalties

1753. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of mine-owners of Orissa have filed review petitions before the Central Government under the Mineral Concession Rules of 1960 against the assessment of royalty in violation of statute with retrospective effect from 1953 by the Orissa Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The Revision petitions are under consideration.

Bokaro Steel Ltd.

1754. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Bihar objected to location of top Management's Office of Bokaro Steel Ltd. in Calcutta and suggested its location at worksite; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister has written to us. The State Government have been informed that the present location of the office of Bokaro Steel Ltd. at Calcutta is temporary and that it is the intention to shift it to Bokaro as soon as adequate basic amenities are available at the site.

Halting Stations on Central Railway

1755. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though certain passenger trains halt at stations between Kareli and Bohani and between Kareli and Narsinghpur on the Central Railway, no tickets are issued for those Stations, thus causing considerable inconvenience to passengers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the issue of tickets will commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Karapgaon and Kathotia situated between Bohani and Kareli and Kareli and Narsinghpur respectively were opened as crossing stations for operational reasons. Some passenger trains halt at these stations for operational purposes only. No tickets are issued for these stations as they are not open for passenger booking.

(c) The question of opening these crossing stations for passenger traffic is under consideration.

Industrial Exhibition in Colombo

1756. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Colombo in January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure to be incurred on Indian participation in the exhibition?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated expenditure is Rs. 3,67,000 out of which the foreign exchange component is equivalent to Rs. 2,92,000.

Manganese Mines in Orissa

1757. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 995 on the 10th April, 1964 and Unstarred Question No. 171 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) the reasons for the fall in production in the manganese mines in Orissa since 1961; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to accelerate production?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The production of manganese ore in Orissa from 1961 onwards was as follows:—

year	Production (in tonnes)
1961	3,93,049
1962	4,21,814
1963	3,75,414
1963 (Jan. to June)	2,06,066
1964 (Jan. to June)	2.04,730

The production of manganese ore was less in 1963 compared with the production in 1962 and 1961. During the first six months of 1964, there was only a marginal fall in production compared to the production in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The reasons for the fall in out put, as reported to the Director, India Bureau of Mines, by the mine owners were the following—

(a) a slump in the manganese ore market due to decreased foreign demands;

(b) transport difficulty due to long distance to Barbil and non-availability of loading facilities at Barsua;

(c) expiry of the leases of two mines.

(d) Among the measures taken by the Government to help the manganese ore industry, the following can be mentioned:

(i) the export duty on amnganese ore has been abolished since November, 1958;

(ii) the railway freight on manganese ore intended for export has been reduced from 1-4-63 upto 37 per cent depending upon the distance;

(iii) with effect from 1st September, 1963, exporters of manganese ore are permitted to import machinery and equipment for the modernisation mechanisation and maintenance of the mines to the extent of 10 per cent of the foreign exchange earned through their exports;

(iv) the rates of royalty which were previously on the basis of pits-mouth value, were revised on a tonnage basis. It is expected this simplified procedure will help manganese mine owners;

(v) The Government have set up a Committee to study problems relating to the manganese ore industry, particularly, the question of maintaining markets for Indian manganese ore.

Export of Iron and Manganese Ores

1758. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the export of iron

and manganese ores with consequent fall in the earnings of foreign exchange on that account since 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to accelerate the export of the above ores?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) IRON ORE: No, Sir. Actually the exports have gone up both in quantity and value.

MANGANESE ORE: The exports of manganese ore during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 64-65 (April-June'64 are as under:—

	Tonnes in ('000)	Value Rs. (Lakhs)
1961-62 .	959	1032·96
1962-63 . . .	743	776·48
1963-64 .	944	805·73
1964-65(April-June 1964) . .	351	304,79

The above figures will show that the declining trend in exports has been arrested and exports are not looking up.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken to accelerate export of Manganese Ore from India is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Measures taken to accelerate export of Manganese Ore

(1) Under the Export Incentive Scheme for Minerals and Mineral Ores, exporters of manganese ore are now to be allowed to utilise 10 per cent of their export earnings to import mining machinery, equipment, spare parts etc. for mechanisation and modernisation of their mines in order to reduce cost of mining and increase efficiency. Within overall 10 per cent import entitlement, chemicals to the extent of 2½ per cent of the f.o.b. value could be imported.

(2) With a view to stepping up exports of mineral ores like iron and manganese ore etc. and for establishing close liaison between the Government of India, MMTC and trade interests concerned; a Committee has been set up called the "Mineral Ores Export Advisory Committee."

(3) A Committee called the "Committee on Manganese Ore" consisting of officials and non-officials has also been set up to go into the problems of maintaining markets for Indian Manganese Ore abroad in the face of acute international competition. Report of that Committee is awaited. It is proposed to consider the question of further reducing the levies on manganese ore e.g. rail freight, port charges, royalties etc. on the basis of the recommendations that may be made by this Committee.

(4) In order to maintain the level of exports, exports of manganese ore under barter and link arrangement is encouraged and a number of barter deals have been negotiated by the M.M.T.C.

Lignite Mines

1759. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 to cover Lignite Mines worked by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 extends to all the collieries including lignite mines in the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is, therefore, automatically applicable to the lignite mine under the Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

1760. Shri Eswara Redy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the proposal for introducing legislation for amalgamation of small collieries; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposal to introduce legislation for the compulsory amalgamation of small collieries is under consideration.

Sugar Mills in Uganda

1761. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have agreed to set up a number of sugar mills in Uganda in collaboration with the Government of that country; and

(b) if so, the main terms and conditions of this agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have agreed, in priciple, to collaborate with the Ugandan authorities in their plans for expension of Sugar industry in Uganda.

(b) The terms and conditions of Indian collaboration were discussed with the Ugandan authorities by an Indian Delegation which recently visited that country under the leadership of Commerce Secretary. The Memorandum of the Agreement, exchanged between the Indian Delegation and the Ugandan authorities, is subject to ratification of the two Governments, and is under active consideration.

Pay Scales of Staff of Northern Railway

1762. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various categories of the non-gazetted staff in the Northern Railway Accounts Department have been fixed in the authorised scales of pay which came into force w.e.f. 1-7-59 and arrears paid to them; and

(b) if not, the reasons for which they have not been so far given the benefit of authorised scales of pay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; except the following two employees:—

(i) One Clerk Grade I of Account Deptt. has been under suspension since before the introduction of the authorised scales and the case against him has not yet been finalised;

(ii) One Gestetner Operator who was having the prescribed scale (pre-authorised) Rs. 60-130 as personal to him has opted for authorised scale of pay. The authorised scale applicable to the post of Gestetner Operator is Rs. 105-135. A proposal made to grant him an authorised scale equivalent to his personal scale being not acceptable, action is now being taken to fix him in the authorised scale in terms of his option.

Spinning Mills in Kerala

1763. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was received from the Government of Kerala to establish spinning mills on a co-operative basis in every district in Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of places where these will be located; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Government have received no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Line in Tripura

1764. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway survey staff at Dharmanager station in Tripura have been instructed to continue survey work for further extension of the Railway line inside Tripura; and

(b) if so, for how many miles?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में राजपत्रित पदाधिकारी

1765. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने राजपत्रित पदाधिकारी हैं और वे किन-किन पदों पर नियुक्त हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिबुधेन्द्र मिश्र): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	गजेटिड पदों के नाम	अनुसूचित जाति वालों की संख्या	अनुसूचित आदिम जाति वालों संख्या
1.	निदेशक (ग्रेड 2)	1	—
2.	उप निदेशक	3	1
3.	विकास अधिकारी	1	—
4.	सहायक निदेशक (ग्रेड 1)	4	—
5.	गवेषणा अधिकारी	1	—
6.	अनुभाग अधिकारी	7	—
7.	सहायक निदेशक (शारीरिक) (वस्त्र)	1	—
8.	निरीक्षण अधिकारी	2	—
9.	सहायक निरीक्षण अधिकारी	15	2
10.	अधीक्षक (नमक)	1	—
11.	पुस्तकाध्यक्ष	1	—
12.	निरीक्षक पेटन्ट और डिजाइन	4	—
	कुल	41	3

इलाहाबाद स्टेशन के कुली

1766. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के कुलियों ने रेलवे स्टेशन पोर्टर्स कोआपरेटिव लेबर कन्ट्रैक्ट सोसाइटी (इलाहाबाद) के कार्य संचालन के उनके मन्त्रालय को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सोसाइटी के विरुद्ध कुलियों ने कौन-कौन से आरोप लगाये हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुख्य आरोप ये हैं कि सहकारी समिति प्रामाणिक नहीं है, भारिकों की सूची में से कुछ भारिकों का नाम काट दिया गया है और कुछ भारिकों को समिति के अधिकारी परेशान कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सहकारी समिति, इलाहाबाद के सहायक रजिस्ट्रार ने जांच के बाद प्रमाणित किया था कि सहकारी समिति अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार समिति सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही है । दूसरी शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में जांच की गयी है और वे निराधार पायी गयीं ।

बेगुनिया खानें

1767. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 857 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बेगुनिया खानों में खनन कार्य फिर से आरम्भ करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान खानों के प्रबन्ध-अभिकर्ताओं (Managing agents) ने पहले से ही खनिकार्य का पुन: सूत्रपात कर दिया है और लगभग चतुर्थ योजना के आरम्भ में कोयला निकाला जाने की आशा है। खनिकार्य को स्वयं सरकार द्वारा पुन: आरम्भ किये जाने का प्रश्न इस अवस्था में उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Indian Bureau of Mines

1768. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand of the employees of Indian Bureau of Mines to give them similar facilities, salary and conditions of employment as are given to the employees of Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Drivers of the Indian Bureau of Mines made a representation in March, 1963 that the Field Establishment Allowance given to the drivers of the Geological Survey of India should be sanctioned to them also. This allowance has since been made admissible to them.

Another representation is in regard to the reduction in the working hours at the workshop of the Indian Bureau of Mines. This is under consideration.

Geological Survey in Vidarbha

1769. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been conducted recently in the districts of Vidarbha (Maharashtra): and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. During the period from October 1963 to July 1964, the Geological Survey of India have conducted investigations in Chanda, Nagpur, Bhandara and Wardha districts in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. Detailed investigations were carried out for copper in Chanda, chromite in Bhandara and Nagpur and lead—zinc in Nagpur. Drilling operations for coal were also continued in Chanda.

(b) The results of investigations are awaited.

Seniority of clerks of Northern Railway

1770. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 440 on the 11th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Clerks Grade I of the Northern Railway Accounts Department which was determined in 1957 in terms of the late Controller of Railway Accounts' letter No. 93. CRA| E|30; dated the 4th August, 1931 was altered in 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the seniority once fixed in a grade in the Railway Department cannot be altered; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the seniority of the staff referred to in part (a) above was altered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Groundnuts and Groundnut oil

1771. **Shri Yashpal Singh**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow forward trading in grounuts and groundnut oil; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To facilitate orderly marketing of the new season groundnut crop which is expected to be large and to help stabilise prices particularly for the former by providing hedging facilities.

Fans in upper classes of steamers

1772. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make adequate arrangement for providing fans in the upper classes of the steamer running between Mahendru Ghat and Paleza ghat (N.E. Railway); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Provision of fans already exists in the upper classes of the steamers running between Paleza ghat and Mahendru Ghat and electric fans have been provided in the enclosed saloons in the upper deck. In the fore and aft decks no fans are provided as they are open on the sides and there is normally sufficient breeze without fans.

Cement factories in Madras

1773. **Shri M. P. Swamy:**
Shri Paramasivan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Reddiar:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri M. G. Thengondar:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Public Sector Cement Factories at Valliyur and Rajapalayam in Madras State;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this matter.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Government of Madras is setting up a cement factory, with an annual capacity of 400,000 tonnes, near Rajapalaiyam. There is no proposal to set up a factory at Valliyur.

(b) A letter of intent approving the scheme was issued on the 18th June, 1964. The raw material survey has been completed. Land required for the factory and mining purposes is being acquired. Notices inviting tenders for the supply and erection of plant and machinery have been published. The Madras Industrial Development Corporation to be set up shortly by the State Government will take over the project.

Wages of Licensed Porters

1774. **Shri Balgovind Verma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the wages of licensed porters on various Railways were fixed up;

(b) the stations where these wages have since been revised in view of the rising prices of food-grains and other essential commodities; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the wages on all important stations on the Indian Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The porterge charges for carrying passengers luggage at different stations were fixed on different dates, during the last twenty years.

(b) The porterage charges have been revised at certain stations, taking into consideration all factors, including the increase in the price of commodities. A statement showing the stations where porterage charges have been thus revised is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-3332/64].

(c) Proposals to revise rates at some of the stations are under consideration of the Railway Administrations concerned. Such revision is, usually, done after consultation with the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees.

Licensed porters on Indian Railways

1775. { **Shri Balgovind Verma:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee and supervision-cum amenities charges are realised from the licensed porters on the Indian Railways at different rates;

(b) if so, the amenities provided to these porters out of this fund;

(c) whether Government propose to transfer supervision-cum-amenities part of the fund to their labour co-operatives; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The licence fee levied from the licensed porters varies at different stations, depending on local conditions. The fee is fixed so as to cover the cost of supervisory staff and uniforms when supplied by the Railway. No amenities charges are collected.

(b) Does not arise. However, free 'out-patient' medical treatment is provided to the licensed porters by the Railway Administrations.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

निर्यात

1776. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 3 वर्षों में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के निर्यात के कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये ; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य का माल निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) निर्यात नियन्त्रण विनियमनों के अधीन नियन्त्रित विभिन्न वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिये 1962–63 से 1964–65 में दिये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	संख्या, 000, में
1962–63 .	. 37
1963–64 .	. 40
1964–65 .	. 15

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो माल निर्यात किया गया उसका मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य लाख रु० में
1962–63 . .	71,361
1963–64 . .	79,412
1964-65 (अप्रैल-जुलाई)	27,094

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मेडिकल आफिसर

1777. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के उन मेडिकल आफिसरों को जिन्हें नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग' भत्ता दिया जाता है उन्हें निजी तौर पर रोगियों की जांच करने से होने वाली आय का कुछ अंश नियमों के अन्तर्गत रेलवे विभाग को देना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे विभाग को अप्रैल, 1963 से मार्च, 1964 तक इससे कुल कितनी आय हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन जून, 1963 से पहले स्थिति यह थी कि रेल कर्मचारियों के साथ अस्थायी रूप से रहने वाले उन व्यक्तियों से, जो रेल कर्मचारी के कुटुम्बी न हों, डाक्टर जितनी फीस लेते थे, वह सब उन्हें जमा कर देनी होती थी और बाद में उनके हिस्से की रकम उन्हें मिल जाती थी ।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1963 से जून, 1963 तक की अवधि में पूर्वोत्तर रेल प्रशासन को सिर्फ 105 रुपये 20 पैसे प्राप्त हुए ।

Foreign Market for Andhra Tobacco

1778. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation has been sent to U.S.S.R. and East European countries for finding a market for the release of an accumulated stock of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, who are the members of the delegation; and

(c) the results achieved by the delegation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A tobacco Delegation consisting of

(1) Shri S. Hamid, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce (Leader).

(2) Shri M. J. Oza, Joint Divisional Manager, State Trading Corporation.

(3) Shri H. Ramakrishnamurty, Tobacco Exporter, Guntur,

(4) Shri B. Subba Rao, Guntur, visited U.S.S.R., Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and returned to India.

(c) The delegation secured assurances from the some of the buyers in these countries for the purchase of additional quantities of tobacco to extent of 7,500 tonnes.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर

1779. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मुख्य कार्यालय गोरखपुर की कार्यचालन, भंडार और चिकित्सा शाखाओं में काम करने वाले उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने क्वार्टर दिये जाने के लिए 1957 में अपना पंजीकरण करा लिया था;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक विभाग के कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें उसके बाद आवास स्थान दिया गया है और नवीनतम किस वर्ष में उन्होंने अपना पंजीकरण कराया था;

(ग) प्रत्येक विभाग के कितने कर्मचारी अब भी प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं; और

(घ) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मुख्य कार्यालय के इन सभी शाखाओं के लिए आवास देने के मामलों में उन्हीं नियमों का पालन किया जाता है या प्रत्येक विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग नियम हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा

1780. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर मजदूर सभा का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल 6 सितम्बर, 1964 को उस रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर से मिला था और उसने रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा मजदूरों को तंग किये जाने के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन पेश किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 6 सितम्बर, 1964 को एक शिष्टमण्डल पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर से मिला था और उसने उन्हें एक ज्ञापन दिया था । इस शिष्टमण्डल में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा के कुछ पदाधिकारी भी शामिल थे । यह सभा उस रेलवे की मान्यता-प्राप्त ट्रेड यूनियन नहीं है ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में उठाये गये प्रश्नों की जांच की जा रही है ।

Prices of Cotton Textiles

1781. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 790 on the 28th March, 1964 and state the decisions taken by Government on the Tariff Commission's recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Tariff Commission, as was to be expected in dealing with such a vast industry having numerous varieties of cloth and yarn and with qualities varying from producer to producer, had attempted broad formula for arriving at prices leaving Governmental agencies (Textile Commissioner and others) to work out the details of prices. The formula prescribed by the Commission for price fixation had therefore to be further worked out for ready application. The recommendations of the Commission for fixation of prices were, therefore, referred to a Technical Committee appointed by Government for further examination. Also, another Panel of well-known textile technologists studied the report of the Commission.

Government have been having under consideration the question of statutorily controlling cotton textile prices in pursuance of its policy to control prices of essential commodities.

A statement has been laid on the Table of the House on the 28th September, 1964 regarding production and price-control over certain categories of mill-made cloth for mass consumption. Fixation of prices under the statutory control has taken into account the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and those of the Technical Committee and the Panel of textile technologists.

बीकानेर डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में गोगामेड़ी स्टेशन

1782. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 सितम्बर, 1964 को उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के गोगामेड़ी स्टेशन से विशेष गाड़ी नं० 516—पी०डी० नं० 9 ढाई घंटे लेट छूटी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गाड़ी में लगभग 3000 यात्री थे और उपरोक्त स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी; और

(घ) क्या यात्रियों ने इस बारे में कोई शिकायत की थी और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गोगामेड़ी सादुलपुर–हनुमानगढ़ मीटर लाइन सेक्शन पर एक छोटा स्टेशन है जहां डिब्बों को खड़ा रखने की सुविधा नहीं है । इसलिए स्पेशल गाड़ी के ख़ाली डिब्बे एलनाबाद से लाने पड़े, जो गोगामेड़ी से 57 किलोमीटर दूर है । अनुसूचित समय के अनुसार ख़ाली डिब्बे गोगामेड़ी स्टेशन पर शाम को 7 बज कर 51 मिनट पर पहुंचने थे और स्पेशल गाड़ी वहां से 8 बज कर 25 मिनट पर छूटनी थी । एलनाबाद स्टेशन पर गाड़ी की टंकी में पानी भरने में कुछ और समय लग गय और रास्ते में कई जगह रुकना पड़ा, जिसकी वजह से गोगामेड़ी स्टेशन पर ख़ाली डिब्बे वास्तव में शाम को 8 बजकर 25 मिनट पर पहुंचे । इस स्टेशन पर रेल इंजन के घुमाने में भी लगभग 25 मिनट लग गये क्योंकि यार्ड में भीड़-भाड़ के कारण शंटिंग का काम धीमा कर देना पड़ा । इसी बीच लगभग 100 यात्री गाड़ी की छत पर चढ़ गये । उनको छत से उतारने में गाड़ी को कुछ और देर तक रुकना पड़ा । तब तक हनुमानगढ़ से 3 बी एस एच सवारी गाडी अपने ठीक समय पर रात को 10 बज कर 8 मिनट पर गोगामेड़ी स्टेशन पर आ गयी । यह गाड़ी सादुलपुर स्टेशन पर 22 डाउन बीकानेर डाकगाड़ी से मेल खाती है। इस तरह स्पेशल गाड़ी को रवाना करने की कोई गुंजाइश न रही और गोगामेड़ी से यह गाड़ी रात को 10 बज कर 18 मिनट पर, अर्थात् एक घंटा 53 मिनट देर से रवाना हुई ।

(ग) और (घ). यह सही नहीं है कि इस गाड़ी में लगभग 3,000 यात्री चल रहे थे । पानी की कमी के बारे में एक शिकायत, शिकायत की किताब में दर्ज की गयी थी, लेकिन वास्तव में स्टेशन पर पानी की कमी नहीं थी ।

12.00 hrs.

RE: REPORTED ATOM BOMB EXPLOSION BY CHINA

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चीन द्वारा अणु बम का बनाया जाना इतने महत्व का सवाल है . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ मिल सकते हैं, मैं बाद में इस को ले सकता हूं, इस वक्त नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भारत की सुरक्षा का यह सवाल है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बेशक हो, इस वक्त दहीं इसको लिया जा सकता ।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I would like to have your guidance in regard to this matter, because you have written the same thing to me also. We have refrained from giving notices of adjournment motions on matters like this, because of your guidance which we have been following. But you will appreciate our anxiety, because today is the last day of this Session, and the House will be in recess for more than six weeks. When are we to know what Government are going to do? The Chinese exploding an atom bomb is not a matter of curiosity, but we think that it is a matter of security. Unless you tell us that today you will call Government at some other time, how are we going to be guided in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: If the Chinese are exploding or intend to explode some bomb, what should the Government here do?.....

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not the duty of the Government of India to tell us what they propose to do, because it has a bearing on our security?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सुरक्षा का सवाल है ।

Mr. Speaker: If any discussion be asked for, and if there is time, that might be a different thing, and that can be considered too, but I do not say that that must be admissible.

But so far as calling-attention notices are concerned, what statement can the Government make on this matter? If in their own country, some Power intends to do that, then it is a different matter.....

Shri Nath Pai: I agree with you.. When an enemy who has spies with nearly half a million soldiers comes into possession of a weapon like that of the atom bomb, it does become a matter for concern for Parliament. Mr. Dean Rusk has made an announcement, but our Government have not done anything. This is not a matter of academic interest for us, but it has a vital bearing on our security, and certainly Government should have come forward voluntarily to make a statement. But if they do not do so, we feel called upon to ask them to discharge their duty. Here, we would like that you, Sir, encourage us in discharging our responsibilities. Technically and procedurally, you, Sir, are more correct, as you generally are, but still we would like that you may give us an opportunity to raise matters which have such a vital bearing on national issues.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : परसों का सवाल दिया हुआ है ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The Chinese exploding an atom bomb is going to affect the elections in the United Kingdom, but we find that it is not going to affect us at all. This is strange. Therefore, we are so much interested in knowing about the details of it, because we are the neighbours of China. We are keen to know something from Government on this matter about what they propose to do.

Shri Bade (Khargone): If Government are not very keen, let at least Parliament be keen on this. So, we want your guidance on this matter.

Shri Nath Pai: We bow down to your ruling, but we feel that we want some help from you.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): There is no question of criticising Government or making any observation on the ruling which you have given. But we certainly would like that you may be good enough to give us some protection and give us an opportunity. We would like the Government to say something, whatever they consider to be of importance, in regard to this very important matter, because for another six weeks or so, the House is not going to be in session, and today is the last day of this session. Therefore, it is up to Government themselves to give us an appreciation of this very important, fortuituous and dangerous development that is said to be taking place in China.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : काफी माननी सदस्यों की तरफ से इस प्रकार की मांग है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री डी० सी० शर्मा को बलाऊं तो आप उठेंगे ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I bow to your decision. But the fact of the matter is that the explosion of

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

this nuclear device changes the whole concept of military strategy so far as the Chinese are concerned. And since we are at war with China, we want to know how our concept of strategy is going to be changed in the light of this development.

Moreover, people who are not directly concerned with this have taken notice of this explosion. Sir Aleec Douglas Home, who is not directly concerned with it, has taken notice of this. Others have also taken notice of it. But so far as we are concerned, we are at war with China and we are facing the Chinese danger every hour of our life. We should not be indifferent to it. Our Government should come forward with a statement as to what it is going to do so far as this new thing that has happened is concerned so far as the military strategy is concerned.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We are directly concerned with it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है ।

Shri Ranga: What is the point in your going round and round and calling Members to speak?

Mr. Speaker: Can I stop any Member?

Shri Ranga: We only requested you to ask Government to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: He has had his say. How can I refuse others?

Shri Ranga: We have only asked you to help us by asking Government to make a statement. Even on that you want a regular debate and afterwards you will give your ruling? I do not understand this.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly Prof. Ranga does not understand it. But if so many other Members stand up and I refuse to allow them to speak, will it not be discrimination, that I allowed only some Members, not others?

Shri Ranga: This is not a question of discrimination. This is a matter for you to decide straightway. There is no need for a discussion on this particular point.

Mr. Speaker: How can I refuse other Members if they want to have their say?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): we have also our rights. We also want to ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather strange that this question should have been raised in this manner. I still had to cover the short notice questions. Everyone knows that unless the questions are finished, no such motion can be raised nor notice of a motion referred to. Here I was not allowed to finish the questions. Before that time, Members stood up and started raising this matter.

Shri Ranga: I myself had given notice of this. Our difficulty is this. This is the last day. The Speaker should have been aware of it. Instead of showing us indulgence, you are putting it off. Actually, the Government should have been called upon to make a statement..... (*Interruptions*). It is no wonder that Members are impatient about it. The point has been raised. I am only supporting him. I only requested you to call upon Government to make a statement. Instead of asking Government to make a statement, the Member is asked to come to you and discuss it with you.

Mr. Speaker: As soon as it had been brought to my notice, I had said that time might be given to reconsider it.

Shri Ranga: You complain that we make things difficult for you. May I also suggest that it also becomes difficult for us?

Mr. Speaker: What is the remedy?

Shri Ranga: The remedy is that we must understand each other. There must be understanding between the Speaker and the House.

Shri Nath Pai *rose—*

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many chances will Prof. Ranga and Shri Nath Pai have?

Shri Nath Pai: Because I raised the matter. You only supported me.

Mr. Speaker: Has not Shri Sharma had his chance?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Twice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have had my chance. But I want to know how many more chances will Prof. Ranga and Shri Nath Pai have.

Shri Ranga: You cannot have it until you come over to our side.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, we would not normally have raised this matter before the short notice questions were asked and answerd. But we feel concerned because the aggressor, China, is exploding a nuclear device. We are raising this matter now because otherwise there is no time at our disposal in this session. Therefore, we feel, and feel very strongly, that Government should have come forward with a statement on this issue, without the matter having been raised in the Lok Sabha by any Member.

Our request to you is to persuade the Government that at any time upto the rising of the House today, Government should come out with a statement regarding their appreciation of what is being done by the Chinese so far as this nuclear device is concerned.

You must have noticed that this development has been taken notice of elsewhere. The United States of America, which is one of the leaders in this field, has taken notice of it. We are within our rights in knowing what is the significance of this great menace so far as the Chinese aggressor is concerned in relation to our border. If Government have no information, let them say they have no information; if they have some information, let them give it to the House; or if Government are not concerned with this at all, let them say that they are not concerned. This is a very important question before us.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Personally I feel that it is very unfair to demand an explanation of Government on this important issue. I shall give the reasons. It is not fair to demand on a crucial issue like this, when even the U.K. has not made any solemn declaration in regard to this issue. Mr. Dean Rusk has made a kind of sounding bell on the eleventh or twelfth anniversary of the Chinese revolution. India is able to take care of herself. India is one of the half-a-dozen nuclear Powers of the world, and we shall not make a declaration in regard to this.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Should we go on with this? I do not think so. There ought to be some end now.

I only wanted to express my disapproval of the manner in which it had been taken up. Otherwise, I would not have taken exception.

Shri Nath Pai had written to me that I should reconsider it. I had requested him that I might be given some time. When I go from here, then alone I can reconsider it. There was still time. If I did agree with him, I would have called upon the Government, but, as I have said earlier, before I took up the Short Notice Questions, this was raised here. This

[Mr. Speaker]

is the objection that I am taking. At least, every hon. Member is aware how a point can be raised.

I had promised and written to him that when I go in, would reconsider it. Certainly I did not ask him to come to me. I do not expect, as Mr. Ranga objects, that they should come to me. They can only write. He had written.

Shri Ranga: We can come to you, but not when the session is over, over a question which we have to raise here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Now that the matter has been raised here, let the Government make a statement. You fix some time. We have sufficiently debated the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I should leave the Short Notice Questions? I should throw them away?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After the Short Notice Questions.

Mr. Speaker: Then, why should it not be raised after the Short Notice Questions?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If that is your desire.

Mr. Speaker: It is not my desire. These are the rules.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात भी सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूसरों की बात न सुनूं, आप की ही सुनूं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप दूसरों की बातें कई-कई बार सुन चुके हैं । मैं केवल एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं । आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप उन की सुनेंगे तो मैं भी बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सब बैठ जाइये । मैं एक तरफ से माननीय सदस्यों को बैठने के लिये कहता हूं तो दूसरी तरफ से लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं, इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा ? क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर कुछ कहना चाहती है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Anything that happens there, in China, which may affect our position one way or other, is a matter of very serious interest to us, very serious concern to us. I was asked whether it was a matter of concern to us or not. It is, everything that happens. But, will a casual statement on an important thing be of any help?

Shri Nath Pai: Why should it be casual?

Shri Nanda: I welcome very much the interest of the hon. Members on both sides.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): It is not a casual statement.

Shri Nanda: The interest of the hon. Members in this matter is greatly welcome. As you have said, you will consider the matter, and any direction you give will be followed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अभी साढ़े चार घंटे का समय हमारे पास है । इसका उत्तर आज ही मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब मेम्बरों से कहूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी कर के बैठ जायें ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I submit one thing?

Mr. Speaker: Why, when I am asking the others to sit down?

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): We want to test their vigilance.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order जब मैं दूसरे मेम्बर साहबान को कह रहा हूं कि बैठ जायें तब आप खड़े हो जाते हैं, इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I submit, Sir, that it is a serious matter. It is not a question of casual statement. The US Government which is thousands of miles away from China has known about this and the Secretary of State has made a statement about this. The news has appeared in the Indian newspapers and created a sense of panic in this country. There are so many repercussions in the country.... (*An Hon. Members:* No). It is a nuclear explosion. We do not know where the explosion is being conducted. Our Foreign Minister and our Prime Minister are outside. It is the moral responsibility of the Government to take the country into confidence and make them feel that no repercussion of this nuclear explosion will be felt in this country. I think it is not a casual statement which the Government is to make.

Mr. Speaker: It is much easier to control men than ladies.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I may respectfully submit that ladies have equal rights with men.

Mr. Speaker: Ladies have equal rights but they have equal obligations. When I asked her not to go on with that, she did not listen to me; she went on.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is like a woman.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If you direct us, Sir, with whatever information we have got we will try to make a statement before the House rises.

Mr. Speaker: I will see. I cannot fix a time.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप भी श्रीमती सिन्हा की तरह से करेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप की आज्ञा से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । आज वर्षाकालीन अधिवेशन समाप्त हो रहा है और सभी सदस्यों को अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में जाना है । समाचारपत्रों में यह घटना छपी है और इस से प्रत्येक देशवासी चिन्तित है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री हैं उन को कोई अच्छा वक्तव्य देना चाहिये जिस से हम को सारी स्थिति मालम हो सके । नहीं तो हम से लोग पूछते हैं कि क्या कर रही है आप की सरकार । आप की सरकार ने क्या किया ? मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप कोई वक्तव्य अवश्य दिलवायें ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I most respectfully enquire as to whether those Members of this House who are by their training inhibited from gate-crashing on your attention or that of the House—is that a good ground for not permitting them to have their say on any subject-matter that arises in the House?

Mr. Speaker: If others speak without my permission, they may also resort to that.

Shri Kapur Singh: We are inhibited by our training and our sensibilities.

Mr. Speaker: What else can I say?

Shri Daji (Indore): I most respectfully submit that this sort of thing goes on and we suffer because we have to submit to your ruling..... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Surely it would be possible to conduct no business here if this continues like this. I entirely agree with Mr. Daji that those who obey the directions of the Speaker will be handicapped and they could not restrain themselves for a long time; they would also feel tempted as he said; then everyone would be free.

Shri Hem Barua: All temptations are bad..... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: I do not understand the attitude of Congress Members. I am again and again requesting them that I may be allowed to proceed. If the Congress Members want that the Defence Minister should make a statement immediately and the Opposition also wants it, what objection can I have? Is the Defence Minister making a statement now?

Shri Nath Pai: He was absent. Does he know?

Mr. Speaker: Whether he knows it or not, what can I do if I am called upon to ask the Defence Minister to make a statement? The Defence Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: Does he know the subject-matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I can only say this much. Normally, the information that we had—we were also expecting this....

Mr. Speaker: It must be borne in mind that I would not allow another opportunity.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Then, it may be made in the afternoon, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: That Members cannot have it both ways.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, with respect, I should say that you are to control and guide us in these matters. Simply because some Members of the Congress party wanted the Defence Minister to make a statement, the Defence Minister rose to make it.

Mr. Speaker: It came from both sides.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think you must fix some time so that questions could be asked and the replies be given by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I did request them that I might be given time, so that I might reconsider it. But I was not given. I asked the Members I might be given time to consider it. But I was not given. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, I think that the time of the House is being wasted when so many Members are interrupting the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*) I am feeling the temptation. Why should a few Members monopolise the entire time of the House? Have you not got a say in the matter, Sir? I would like to submit that this is a matter of very grave importance. I agree with the Home Minister that these are matters that cannot be dealt with by a mere casual statement in the House —I agree. If the Government wants to take some time, let them sit down together, consider all the implications of the matter and then give a considered statement to the House.

An Hon. Member: At 4 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any others, feeling similarly tempted?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I was sitting silently. But I want to say this. I follow your guidance in these matters. It is a grave matter.

If the atom bombs go on exploding, our existence will be at stake and this Parliament will be nowhere. I I would like the Minister to make his statement and express his opinion after fully considering all these matters. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can just move to my Chamber, and the Members might have their say, whatever they like. That is the only remedy left for me, and I must do that. The Members might do whatever they like; I will go away, vacating the Chair.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : इस शार्ट नोटिस क्वश्चन को पढ़ने से पहले मैं शार्ट नोटिस क्वश्चन्स के सम्बन्ध में आप से एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को पढ़िए, हम ने व्यवस्था तो बहुत दे ली । बीस पच्चीस मिनट से यही हो रहा है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शार्ट नोटिस क्वश्चन के सम्बन्ध में परसों यहां एक नई परम्परा आरम्भ हुई है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि आप अपना सवाल पढ़िये ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

S.N.Q. 11. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में दिल्ली में राज्यों के खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रियों का एक अनौपचारिक सम्मेलन हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये;

(ग) क्या इस सम्मेलन में उत्तर प्रदेश की बिगड़ती हुई खाद्य स्थिति पर भी विचार किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An informal meeting with the State Ministers of Agriculture was held in New Delhi on the 24th and 25th September, 1964. The items discussed included multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, arrangements for distribution of fertilisers, soil surveys, plant protection, irrigation management and water-use, agricultural administration and extension, and re-organisation of research. A statement showing the important suggestions and conclusions arrived at the meeting is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. **LT-3333/64**].

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस सरकार के खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने एक बार सदन में कहा था कि कृषि से सम्बंधित जितने भी विभाग हैं उनका एकीकरण किया जाए, इस प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । लेकिन इस विवरण को देखने से पता चलता है कि जब यह समस्या देश के सामने संकट पूर्ण बनी हुई है, फिर भी इस सम्बंध में कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है । न इस विवरण में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बंध में कुछ कहा गया है । क्या सरकार का विचार उस सम्बंध में स्थगित हो गया है कि कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बंधित विभागों का एकीकरण किया जाए ? यदि नहीं, तो कब तक इस को कार्य-रूप में परिणत किया जाएगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a different question. I had an informal conference with the Agriculture Ministers to discuss various matters, taking advantage of their presence here for the ICAR meeting. It does not mean that other subjects are being neglected by the Government. They are under active consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बंध में इसी सदन में कहा था कि जितनी उनको आवश्यकता है उस के अनरूप हम खाद्यान्नों को देने के सम्बंध में व्यवस्था करेंगे । लेकिन इस वक्तव्य के दो दिन बाद ही उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री, श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी, ने केन्द्र के ऊपर आरोप लगाते हुए बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश को आवश्यकता के अनरूप खाद्यान्न नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके कारण वहां सरकारी गल्ले की दुकानों में गल्ला बहुत कम है । और बाद में जितना राशन गल्ले का मिलना चाहिए था उसका आधा दिया गया, इस कारण उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति अधिक भयानक हो गयी है । इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति के सम्बंध में कोई और विशेष निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे असंतोष और अधिक न बढ़े ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: UP may need a special decision. But this is completely different. I am laying a statement in regard to the food situation, in which I have dealt with the UP food situation also.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह वक्तव्य देने के बाद ही उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री ने वक्तव्य दिया कि केन्द्र की तरफ से....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आगे सवाल पूछा गया है उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे सूबों का जिक्र है ।

श्री बड़े : जो खाद्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग हुई उसमें क्या हर एक प्रान्त ने अपनी-अपनी अन्न की आवश्यकता बतलायी थी ? क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने भी कहा था उस को गेहूं और चावल की कितनी आवश्यकता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This was not a Food Ministers' conference. This was an Agriculture Ministers' Conference, as I categorically stated. Therefore, we reviewed the agricultural development in the country as a whole.

श्री बिहारी सिंह : इस वक्तव्य से नहीं मालूम होता कि सरकार ने उर्वरकों की कोई होर्डिंग निषेध की है । जो उपलब्ध सप्लाई है वह बहुत कम है और यह किसानों के हित में नहीं है । क्या सरकार इस होर्डिंग को कम करने के बारे में सोच रही है और क्या इस समिति ने भी कोई ऐसा निर्णय किया है कि किसी खाद्यान्न को दो जाएगी या और क्या किया जाएगा ? नई रबी की फसल बोने से कब काश्तकारों को मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि उनको किस रेट पर उर्वरक मिलने जा रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: At present, it is not a question of price; it is a question of supply. Whatever we have, we are able to sell. I do agree that later on the price also will be a relevant factor. As I have mentioned in the statement to be laid on the Table of the House, a committee has been appointed to go into the question.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that the conference took a decision to set up a Seed Corporation in India for distribution of seeds? If so, may I know if the seeds would be available before the next sowing season through this Corporation and whether the Corporation would consider the question of reducing the price of fertilisers and make them available easily to the farmers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: About fertilisers, I just now answered that a committee has been constituted to go into it and their recommendations

will be considered. About the Seed Corporation, there is already one Seed Corporation which deals with hybrid maize and hybrid sorghum. We considered whether on the same pattern, a Corporation should be formed for other seeds like paddy, wheat, etc. We came to the conclusion that it would be useful to have corporations for these things also.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कृषि मंत्रियों के इस सम्मेलन में क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया कि किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, ऐसे किसानों को जिनकी जोतें अलाभकर हैं, लगान से मुक्त रखा जाए या उनको कोई अन्य आर्थिक सुविधा दी जाए ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: Since it was a conference of Agriculture Ministers, as the Minister has just now stated, we had the impression that this conference was not concerned with the problem of food. May I know whether this conference of Agriculture Ministers was concerned with or it discussed the problem of food scarcity in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not the present food situation and food distribution. We were concerned with more producion of food, which alone can form the basis of distribution.

Shri Ranga: The Minister said it was an informal conference. It raises an important point of management of business of the Government of India *vis-a-vis* State Governments. May I know whether at such an informal conference, they could possibly expect the Ministers to be properly advised by the Secretaries with the necessary notes and all the rest of it in order to enable them and help them to reach proper and well-considered decisions in cooperation with the Union Minister? How is it that they distinguish this informal conference from other conferences where similar proper preparations are made? Why is it that the Government have gone out of their way to start this new procedure and at the same time help those people to take decisions also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I wrote to the Agriculture Ministers that I would like to meet them informally and discuss various subjects. I gave them a list of subjects also and circulated notes on them. As a matter of fact, they came prepared to discuss them. As I said, it was an informal meeting because it was not intended to have a meeting of the Agriculture Ministers. They were coming for another official conference and I took the occasion to call a meeting with them.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether in the informal meeting with the Agriculture Ministers the future of the Commodity Committee, which the Government of India is going to abolish, was also discussed; if so, what was the reaction of the Agriculture Ministers to the abolition of the Commodity Committee?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to the reorganisation of the research programme in the country, the function and composition of the Commodity Committee also was considered and the recommendations of the subcommittee with regard to this was put before them. Generally, I thought, there was a consensus of opinion that the work of the Commodity Committee also can be taken over by any central agency like the ICAR.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether after assessment and review in the informal committee, the Food Minister and the Agriculture Ministers came to any conclusions as to how far it would be possible for them, after their efforts, to increase agricultural production in the coming years?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They were quite confident and hopeful that they

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

would be able to increase the production in the coming years.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the proposal for the creation of Agricultural Production Boards at the State level was also considered at this meeting; if so, what was the reaction of the Agriculture Ministers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Agricultural Production Board has already been constituted on the recommendation of the Committee headed by my colleague, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities at the State level, for the purpose of bringing in co-operation, irrigation and various other matters connected with agriculture. That is already functioning.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government will consider the situation created by floods in Bihar—5 lakh tons of food crops have been affected—and whether Government will take steps to help Bihar in its distress?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question was with regard to making seeds available for the affected areas, and we took the decision that sufficient wheat seeds should be procured from Punjab and should be made available to Bihar.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी यह बतलाया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बीज के बारे में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई । अब चीज यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है और वहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार कहती है कि केन्द्र हम को बीज नहीं दे रहा है; तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार जल्दी कोई निर्णय लेना चाहती है ताकि उन किसानों को जल्दी से जल्दी बीज पहुंचाया जा सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरजू पाण्डेय साहब, वह तो दूसरा सवाल उत्तर प्रदेश में सप्लाई के बारे में आ रहा है तब यह पूछियेगा ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : वहां पर लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं । गल्ला नहीं है, बीज नहीं है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूं लेकिन उस के लिए अभी दूसरा सवाल आ रहा है उस वक्त मैं आप को मौका दे दूंगा ।

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य

S.N.Q. 12. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादों और खाद्य पदार्थों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उसके निष्कर्षों से कहां तक सहमत है ; और

(ग) वे मूल्य कब से लागू किये जायेंगे ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). An *ad hoc* committee under the Chairmanship of Shri L. K. Jha was appointed to advise the Government on the prices of rice, paddy and wheat to be fixed during the coming *kharif* and *rabi* seasons. They were also to advise the Government about the terms of reference for the proposed Agricultural Prices Commission to be set up. The Committee has submitted its report in respect of the prices of rice and paddy and the producers' prices for wheat. This is under consideration at present.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : खाद्य-पदार्थों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए जो समिति बनी थी उस ने खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य निर्धारित करने का अपना आधार क्या रखा है और क्या इस समिति ने कुछ किसान प्रतिनिधियों से भी राय मूल्य निर्धारित करते हुए ली थी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, as I have already stated, this was an *ad hoc* committee to make an immediate recommendation with regard to the

coming *kharif* season and *rabi* season. They could not make an exhaustive enquiry into the various factors. That will be done by the Agricultural Prices Commission to be set up. They consulted the State Governments and they also took into account the price pattern which was prevailing during the current year and during the previous years, and they have made their recommendations.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : खाद्यान्नों की क़ीमत निश्चित करने के बारे में ए० आई० सी० सी० की मीटिंग में मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य में कहा था कि 15 सितम्बर तक वे निश्चित हो जायेंगे, महीने के अन्त तक हो जायेंगे । आप की खाद्यान्न कमेटी बनी, उस की रिपोर्ट आप के पास है और यह क़ीमतें निर्धारित हो जानी चाहिएं । ख़रीफ़ की फ़सल का धान बाजार में आ रहा है उस की क़ीमत अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं की गई है और महाजन अग्रिम दाम काश्तकारों को देकर खरीद रहे हैं । आख़िर आप कब तक यह क़ीमतें निर्धारित करेंगे ताकि वह भरोसा कर सकें कि और आप के हाथों वे अपने अन्न को बेच सकें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think I have mentioned 15th September as the date on which this will come into force. If I remember aright, even at the AICC meeting I mentioned only 15th October and I hope I will be able to stick to that date. I am aware there are small arrivals in various parts of the country, but the major portion of the harvest will be after the 15th October. I am hoping to announce the decision of the Government before the 15th October.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य निर्धारित किये जायेंगे तो मूल्य निर्धारित करने के बाद क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा फ़ैसला किया है कि किसान की उपज का इतना प्रतिशत भाग सरकार खरीदेगी अथवा किसान के लिए स्वतंत्रता होगी कि वह चाहे सरकार को दे या व्यापारी को दे, जिस किसी से भी उसे अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके उसे वह दे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, we are fixing the prices which we consider would be remunerative and giving incentives to the farmer. One recommendation would be to have a minimum price at which Government should be prepared to buy any quantities offered by the farmer. Over and above that, how far the prices should be allowed to go has been recommended by the Jha Committee. That has been discussed with the various State Governments and I hope I would be able to announce the decision, as I said, before 15th October.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that because no decision has been taken so far about fixing a remunerative price for the producers, the prices in the open market are going up day by day? If so, what steps Government contemplate to take to bring down the prices of essential commodities, including foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is with reference to the coming harvest. The prevailing price is for the harvest which has already taken place. The prevailing higher level of prices had already been discussed in detail and I had also indicated the steps taken by Government.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the abolition of Zones will have its impact in the prices coming down? While considering the fixation of price, will Government also consider the proposition of abolishing Zones?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will have to be considered in two parts—with reference to rice and wheat. As far as wheat Zones are concerned. I have already categorically stated

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

that it cannot be considered now but only at the time of the next harvesting season. So far rise is concerned, it will have to be currently considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister has given an assurance to the UP Government that seeds will be supplied to them. I would like to know when the farmers of UP would be getting their seeds now that seeds have been supplied to Punjab.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether it would arise out of this question. Anyhow . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Sir, the Minister is willing to give the answer.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : किसानों को खाद्यान्नों के उचित मूल्य मिलें और उपभोक्ताओं को भी खाद्यान्न इस मूल्य पर मिलें कि वह उनको खरीद सकें, इसके लिए क्या यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि जिंसों की दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भी मूल्य निर्धारित किये जायें, यदि हां तो क्या खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय इन चीजों पर भी विचार किया जायगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Jha Committee have not gone into the price pattern of other commodities. They have recommended the prices only for rice and wheat. So, we will be fixing the prices only for these two commodities. The prices of other commodities will have to be considered on a different basis.

Supply of Foodgrains to States

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S. N. Q. 13. { **Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** / **Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:** / **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** / **Shri Uma Nath:** / **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in supply of foodgrains to the States of U.P., Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras has represented to the Centre to regulate inter-State trade on Government to Government basis and not otherwise; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been some shortfall in the supply of wheat during September 1964 to the various States. This has mainly been due to the lower arrivals from abroad consequent on a strike in one of the ports in U.S.A.

(c) Arrangement has already been made to step up the import of wheat from abroad. Action is also being taken to procure additional quantities of rice so that the needs of the deficit areas could be met.

(d) and (e). This subject came up for discussion at the meeting of Food Ministers and Chief Ministers of the Southern Zone held on 26th September, 1964 at Madras. The matter is under consideration.

Shri K. N. Pande: By a statement of the hon. Food Minister it was revealed that the requirement of UP was met in full; yet, the fact of the situation is that the quota to individuals has been cut to half. How far does he reconcile his statement with the statement made by the Chief Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as UP is concerned, the question was first discussed in June in the Chief Ministers' Conference. I met each individual Chief Minister and tried to ascertain what the requirements of their States would be. On that basis we made allocations. I found during July that in spite of an indication of better prospects in UP the situation was deteriorating day by day. That is why I visited Lucknow in July and tried to find out their requirements. There I entered into a commitment that I would supply to them a minimum quantity of 105,000 tonnes per mensem towards the end of July. As far as August is concerned—I am laying a statement later on on the Table of the House—instead of 105,000 tonnes we supplied 121,000 tonnes, that is, 16,000 tonnes more. As far as September is concerned, we could not stick to that figure of 105,000 tonnes, but the 16,000 tonnes extra that we had delivered in August could be taken into account for September and in September we could give only 85 000 tonnes. I have already explained that there was a shortfall in the arrivals and, therefore, not only with regard to UP but with regard to all other States we could give only a lesser quantity.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बोने के समय कितने बीज की मांग की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना गेहूं, चना और मटर देने का वादा किया है और वह कब तक दे दिया जायेगा ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has been a varying figure and I have been trying to find out as to what would be a firm figure. But the latest figure is 50 000 tonnes and we are trying to get that 50,000 tonnes from Punjab and make it available to UP.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : माननीय मंत्री ने इस सदन को कहा था कि वह यू० पी० को 105 हजार टन गल्ला प्रति मास देंगे, लेकिन 30 सितम्बर, तक 46 हजार भी नहीं पहुंचा, तो यह पूर्ति कैसे होगी ? उन्होंने जो बीज देने का वायदा किया है, वह कब तक पहुचेगा, क्योंकि 15 अक्तूबर से बुवाई शुरू हो जायेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Seeds have already started moving to UP and to other States also. Punjab is trying its best to step up the procurement of seeds so that seeds would be available to various States in time for sowing.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that there is great scarcity of rice in the tea garden areas having a labour force of 12 to 13 lakhs, whether the Assam Government's requisition to the Central Government has been met in full and what steps have Government taken to ease the situation, whether fresh supply is going to be made to that State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: According to my information and according to the talks that I had with the Assam Minister, Assam is in a most comfortable position when compared to other States.

Shri Ranga: In view of this disaster that has overtaken Andhra and also that these two months, October and November, being very difficult months ordinarily also before the rice harvest— my hon. friend has gone there recently—have Government considered the possibility and necessity also of making available extra quantities of wheat and even more so rice to the Andhra Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I visited Andhra yesterday and also made an aerial survey of the flood-affected areas. I also visited some of the towns which were affected by floods. No doubt, there has been great distress caused by this, but as far as agricultural production is concerned, it is too early to make an assessment. I am rather optimistic that the

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

damages may not be as much as was feared. Apart from that, I do agree with the hon. Member that October might be a difficult month with regard to wheat, not with regard to rice. They have asked for more wheat and I have agreed to supply that to Andhra.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Is it a fact that Government have received a number of representations from different States including the State of Rajasthan to the effect that the capacity of the roller flour mills is lying idle for want of supply even of imported wheat? If this is the case, what measures is Government going to adopt to give some immediate relief to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know what the hon. Member means when she says "even of imported wheat". Imported wheat is in short supply. That is why we have got into difficulties. We are stepping up the import of wheat during October and I hope the position would improve.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: In view of the serious situation due to floods, may I know whether the hon. Minister is making any special arrangement for supply of rice because the hon. Minister is not mentioning any thing about rice? What are the arrangements for supplying rice to these flood-affected areas? What are the special concrete steps that are being taken for agricultural production to be increased?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think we should make the situation more serious than what it is. As far as rice is concerned, there is no scarcity of rice in Andhra.

Shri Ranga: You are mistaken.

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, I have been there yesterday.

Shri Ranga: You might have gone there. October and November are the worst months. You do not know and you do not even wish to be advised properly.

Shri Nambiar: Scarcity cannot be seen from the air.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Nor can it be seen from here. But I have discussed it with the State Government and as far as the rice position is concerned, I am sure, hon. Members will be happy about it; it is quite satisfactory there. It is a question, perhaps, of moving it to certain distress areas. For that purpose it is not necessary to move rice from any other State. Rice is available within Andhra and it is to be moved to the distress areas. That is being attended to. Therefore there is no question of their depending upon supply from outside. All the necessary measures are being taken by the Andhra Government and I can assure the hon. Members that they are quite alert to the situation.

Shri Nath Pai: In view of the acute scarcity conditions prevailing in some parts of Maharashtra as demonstrated by reports of riots and looting in some foodgrain shops in the State which is a very law-abiding State, may I know whether the Government of India is doing anything to meet the demands of the State of Maharashtra in full and whether any ameliorative steps are being taken to mitigate the present hardships in that State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are trying our best to help Maharashtra. As a matter of fact, insinuations are being made that Maharashtra having the advantage of the Bombay Port . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Did I make an insinuation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not you.

Shri Nath Pai: He means his colleagues in the States.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Insinuations are being made by other States that Maharashtra gets the first hold of the

stocks because Bombay is the main port through which it is imported. But one thing is certain, namely that they are able to get, Bombay being in their State, the first deliveries. They are entitled to it; it is not as if they are getting outside their quota—it is inside their quota. We are taking into account the situation in Maharashtra and are trying to meet it as far as possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I would like to know what made the hon. Minister to be complacent about the food situation in Andhra. There had been food riots and firings in some two or three important places in Andhra Pradesh. The Minister now says that Andhra is in a comfortable position. Could he review the position and reconsider the statement that he has already made and try to supply more rice to Andhra?

Shri C. Subramaniam: After all, in the southern zone, Andhra is the most surplus State which produces 8 to 9 lakh tons surplus and they supply rice to the adjoining States of Mysore and Kerala. If the hon. Members want to make Andhra also a deficit State, then, I am afraid, nobody can deal with the situation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has there been an urgent demand of wheat from Madhya Pradesh and, if so, what was the quantum of demand and how much has been met by the Central Government?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been a demand from Madhya Pradesh also. Madhya Pradesh is another area which is always surplus. But now every surplus State is declaring itself to be a deficit State. But I am trying to meet the situation in Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: The Calling Attention Notice. Shri Mani Ram Bagri.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: On a point of clarification . . . (*Interruptions*)

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I also ask a question from my colleague?

What is the food situation in Bihar?

12.51 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I had tabled an adjournment motion which you have disallowed. I wanted to highlight the conditions obtaining in my State by bringing in an adjournment motion. But I thought the Government will at least come forward to make a statement on it today being the last day of the session. I request you to reconsider it. We have been getting frantic telegrams about the mass student arrests in my State and the police terrorism that has been widespread all over. It is due to the complacency of the Government of India. Uptill now, they have not taken any action on the memorandum submitted against the Orissa Chief Minister and other Ministers as to what is happened in the State. Even if no discussion is permissible, at least the Minister could come forward to make a statement as to what action they are going to take. They cannot keep us on the tanterhooks and leave the entire country in agony.

Mr. Speaker: Should it be made like that? When he says I have disallowed it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He has not made a request to revise your ruling nor does he plead for an admission here. What he wants is that today being the last day the Government may make a statement on the state of affairs obtaining in Orissa because mass arrests of students are being made and there are police attrocities unheard of even during the British days. The State of Orissa is practically in the reign

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

of terror. I think it is time that the Central Government makes a statement about the actual state of affairs obtaining in the State. I request you, if it is possible for you, to make this request to the Government if they can make a statement today.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai should consider how he set the ball rolling and how it has moved now. He has put me into so many difficulties.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The House should not get a wrong impression. I am the most law-abiding Member.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him to consider what wrong he has done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is a law-abiding Member.

Mr. Speaker: He always claims that he abides by the decision of the Chair.

Shri Nath Pai: I did not know that I would be emerging as the villain of the piece of what transpired today.

Mr. Speaker: I do not say, the villain of the piece, but the hero of the show. The Calling Attention Notice. Shri Bagri.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir,....

Mr. Speaker: I must make it clear that I am not going to reply at this moment. He has drawn my attention and he may write to me. I will find it out.

12.54 hrs.

ALLOTMENT OF AN HOUR TO MEMBERS ON THE LAST DAY OF A SESSION

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I may be permitted to make an observation. At least for future guidance, I request the Chair to evolve some procedure for what the Chair is going to do in regard to the last one or two days of the session. I say this because if the Chair sticks to the present procedure, then what is likely to happen is that we feel ourselves under a sense of grievance because we have no chance at all of going to the Chair after the ruling is given in regard to our adjournment motions, calling attention notices, etc. for a revision of the ruling of the Chair and then come back again to the House and get that partciular matter discussed. Therefore, I only say that let the Speaker kindly keep this point before himself and then afterwards evolve some procedure which would give satisfaction to all the sections of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I can appreciate that there will be pressure during the last days of the session. I have allowed Short Notice Questions on each of the last two or three days. There were three Short Notice Questions today. The hon. Member would appreciate that already one hour we have spent here.

The other course that I have seen in other Parliaments—probably it is in England—is that half an hour is given on the last day when the Members might say anything they like. If they want that, I can give that. On the last day, I might appoint half an hour when they might say anything that they like during that half an hour.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I think on behalf of the Government I would request you to make it an hour.

Mr. Speaker: One hour on the last day of the session so that the Members might just say whatever they like about their constituencies.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Let us have two hours. India is a much bigger country than England.

Mr. Speaker: I am making it one hour. But that would be from the next session not today. Shri Bagri.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That means I have not committed anything wrong as it was originally thought.

Mr. Speaker: The wrong committed remains there. If something good comes out of the wrong committed, the wrong committed remains a wrong.

Shri Nath Pai: Something good has come out of this. It is the result that should be judged.

12.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EXPLOSION OF TWO BOMBS IN BARAMULLA ON 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1964

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "28 सितम्बर, 1964 को बारामूला, जम्मू और काश्मीर, में बम विस्फोट की दो घटनाओं का समाचार "।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : 28 सितम्बर, 1964 को लगभग 12.30 बजे दो विस्फोट हुए—एक बारामूला में तहसील भवन के बाहर और दूसरा बारामूला जिले में जेहलम नदी पर पुल के नीचे। उस पुल को हल्का नुकसान पहुंचा था। तहसील मुख्यालय के समीप भवन को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंची। ये विस्फोट युद्ध विराम रेखा के भीतर 15 मील की दूरी पर हुए। पुलिस के कुत्तों की सहायता से जांच आरम्भ हो गई है। सैनिक विशेषज्ञ भी सहायता के लिये बुला लिये गए हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर अमन चैन की जो परिस्थिति है वह शुरू से ही इसी तरीके की रही है और इसका कारण है कभी शेख और कभी बख्शी का, एक न एक का जेल में रहना। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस पर फिर से विचार करने का इरादा रखती है ?

श्री हाथी : जो विस्फोट बमों के होते हैं उसका कारण मैंने हाउस के समक्ष रख दिया है। हम मानते हैं कि पाकिस्तानी स्पाइज का, एजेंट्स का यह काम है। इन के किसी और का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (रेवाड़ी) : काश्मीर में इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें घटित होती रही हैं और हाल ही में जो इनकी संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, इसका प्रमुख कारण है बख्शी साहब का जेल में बन्द करना। इन सारी घटनाओं पर विचार करने के बाद क्या सरकार धारा 370 को समाप्त करने जा रही है ?

श्री हाथी : धारा 370 को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न इसमें तो नहीं उठता है लेकिन जैसा पिछली बार मैंने हाउस में कहा था 1957 से बम वगैरह की घटनायें चल रही हैं।

13.00 hrs.

मेरे ख्याल से काश्मीर की जो हालत है वह इतनी ज्यादा खराब है, ऐसा सरकार नहीं मानती है।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In the latest broadcast made by President Ayub Khan some two days back, he has said 'We will never reconcile to the forcible occupation of Kashmir by India'. If so, in that context, may I know whether our Government are by now convinced that Pakistan has launched a two-fronted attack against India, namely (a) internationally a political manoeuvre against India, and (b) internally, inside the State, organising sabotage work with Indians as Pakistani agents?

Shri Hathi: So far as the internal organisation is concerned, as I have said, we suspect Pakistan spies. They may be agents within India; they may be so, but to that extent, they are working as agents of the other party. That way, Government are aware of these activities.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question. There were two parts to my question; the first part was definitely about the political manoeuvre, internationally, and the campaign of slandar and calumny against us; I wanted to know whether Government were convinced of that or not.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): All that has been going on for a long time. We are certainly aware of all that.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली–करोल बाग): जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा, जब विस्फोट हुए तो कुछ सैनिक अधिकारी और विशेषज्ञ बुलाये गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन सैनिक अधिकारियों और विशेषज्ञों का क्या मत है?

श्री हाथी: अभी उन की जांच की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास नहीं आई है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Apart from many of these Pakistani spies being in India, there is a large-scale suspicion that there is some infiltration in the Government services in Jammu and Kashmir also, which has been causing these frequent acts of sabotage and bomb explosions. If that is so, may I know whether this Government would advise the Jammu and Kashmir Government to screen their officers and see that such undesirable elements are weeded out?

Shri Hathi: We have no information about infiltration among the Jammu and Kashmir Government officials, but we have information about others coming in, and for dealing with that, we are strengthening the organisation there.

INTRODUCTION OF DEPUTY MINISTERS

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I present to you, and through you to this honourable House Shri P. S. Naskar and Shri Rameshwar Sahu who were sworn in by the President as Deputy Ministers of Health and Finance respectively on the 1st October, 1964.

13·03 hrs.

RE: SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow one or two minutes to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also, because he was feeling very much exercised that he must also have some chance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं। आप को स्मरण होगा कि पार्लियामेंट के 31 सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिख कर दिया था जिस की प्रतिलिपि आप को और संसदकार्य मंत्री दोनों को भेजी गई है। उसमें कहा गया था कि वे जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में अन्दर अन्दर जो स्थिति बहुत विस्फोटक रूप धारण करती जा रही है उस के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दें। प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं स्वयं मिला भी था। उन्होंने उस समय यह संकेत दिया था कि यदि सम्भव हुआ तो इस अधिवेशन के समाप्त होने से पहले माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस संबंध में कोई वक्तव्य दगे, जिस से देश को और विशेषकर जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के लोगों को, जिन को इस स्थिति के बारे में कुछ सन्देह पैदा हो गया है, कुछ सन्तोष हो। गृहमंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं। यदि आप उचित समझें तो उन्हें इस बात का अवसर दें। ताकि वे जम्मू और काश्मीर की स्थिति के बारे में सरकार की स्थिति को स्पष्ट कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे अवसर देने का कोई मतलब नहीं । अगर वह स्टटमेंट देना चाहते हैं तो मैं अवसर दे दूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल तो चला गया, उस के लिये अब देर हो गई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अच्छी बात है मैं काश्मीर के बारे में प्रश्न पूछ लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मैं दोनों का नाम शामिल कर लूंगा । श्री कछवाय ने भी वह सवाल पूछा था ।

13.05 hrs.

RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Shri P Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May I make a submission? Shri C. Subramaniam and Dr. K. L. Rao had an aerial survey of Andhra Pradesh very recently, in order to see the disaster that has taken place caused by floods. I would like to know whether they will be able to make a statement today about the extent of the damage that has been caused and the relief that is being given to the flood-affected areas.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Let us know what the Food Minister has seen.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to make a statement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Not immediately.

Mr. Speaker: If he is prepared to make a statement, I shall allow him.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We had tabled some calling-attention notices.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We had also tabled some calling-attention-notices.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Not immediately. A statement is being made in the Rajya Sabha or has been made already, and I can ask the Minister of Irrigation and Power to make the same statement here also. That includes information about our visit to those areas also.

Shri Ranga: This raises a very important question of procedure The hon. Ministers, or I would say, the Government, have thought it fit to make a statement there..

Mr Speaker: They will make it here also just now.

Shri Ranga:..but they have not thought it fit to make the statement here..They were waiting until we had made a special request to you. Was it not their duty to have made that statement themselves here? If this is the way that we are going to be treated and we are put into trouble with the Chair, I would submit that it is not fair.

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I submit that there was a calling-attention-notice already pending there? Since I had recently returned after a survey of that area, I thought that information about this also could be incorporated in the statement which was being made there.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: But here, the calling-attention-notice was disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: I had said the other day also that if there was a calling-attention-notice, which was either pending or of which notice had been given only on that day and to which an answer was to be given, there ought to be some co-ordination and I must also be told that that was being answered in the other House. Here, I am refusing a calling-attention-notice, when I receive it, on technicalities or under the rules, but that is allowed in the other House. Of course, I would reiterate that the

[Mr. Speaker]

other House is an independent and sovereign House, and the Chairman or the presiding officer there may decide whatever he thinks proper according to the rules of that House. I do not question that. That is their business. But when the Whips are there, and the Government is the same, they ought to have some co-ordination. If a thing was being answered there, I should also have been informed of it.

The other day also, I was put in a very embarrassing and awkward position. The same thing has happened today also. What answere can I give to those hon. Members whose notices I have refused? That difficulty also must be realised by the Government.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I gave an indication of what I saw there, when I answered some of the short notice questions here. I have not given any more details there than what I have already mentioned here. Since the answer to the calling-attention-notice by the Minister of Irrigation and Power was pending in the other House I thought that the other House should know also what I had seen there, and that was why incidentally it was mentioned there. There was no intention to keep back any information from this House.

13.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS ETC. GIVEN BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Communication and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Third Lok Sabha:

(i) Statement No. I—Ninth Session, 1964.

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. II—Eighth Session, 1964.

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. V—Seventh Session, 1964.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Sixth Session, 1963.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. X—Fifth Session, 1963.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIII—Fourth Session, 1963.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XIX—Second Session, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* Nos. LT-3304/64 to LT- 3310/64].

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भी कोई एश्योरेंस दिया जाता है तो हमेशा उस का उत्तर यही मिलता है कि इस के बारे में जानकारी हासिल की जा रही है। जानकारी मिल जायगी तब फिर सदन को दी जायगी। इस तरह के जो एश्योरेंसज दिये जाते हैं उनका मतलब क्या है, कागज भी खराब होता है और जानकारी भी नहीं दी जाती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एश्योरेंस कमेटी का काम है कि वह इस की पैरवी करे कि एश्योरेंस जो दिये जाते हैं उनका ठीक से पालन किया जाता है या नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है। इस से कागज भी खराब होता है और जवाब भी नहीं दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एश्योरेंस कमेटी को चाहिये कि वह इस की पैरवी करे।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): If you think it is in order, arising out of the statements showing action taken on assurances, I should like to point out that there was an assurance by the Home Minister, on your directive, that a further inquiry would be instituted and information supplied to the House at the earliest possible opportunity as to the allegations that Shri Priya Gupta, M.P. was ill-treated, and was taken from jail to jail without proper escort. A partial statement was made the other day, and then Government were asked to get the latest information in the light of the telegrams that we had received. May we know what the latest information is?

Mr. Speaker: It is not the general assurances that are open to be raised now. The hon. Minister has made a statement about particular assurances that were given, and this assurance about the treatment of Shri Priya Gupta is not one of them. So, how can I ask the Government about that?

DOCK WORKERS (ADVISORY COMMITTEE) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 1491, dated the 25th April 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE MARKS REGISTRY AND ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE CONTROL ORGANISATION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports:—

(i) Annual Report of the Trade Marks Registry for the year ending the 31st March 1964 under sec. 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3312/64].

(ii) Annual Administration Report of the Import and Export of the mport and Exnisation for the year 1963-64. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3316/64].

BOMBAY STATE PHARMACY COUNCIL (REORGANISATION) ORDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bombay State Pharmacy Council (Reorganisation) Order, 1964, published in Notification No. S. O. 2814 dated the 17th August 1964, as corrected by Notification No. S.O. 3378 dated the 26th September 1964, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3343/64].

ANNUAL REPORT, AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW re. HMT; REPORT ON FIRE IN THE HEC

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts, and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of sec-

[Shri T. N. Singh]

tion 619A of the Companies Act, 1956; and

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3314/64].

(ii) Report of Shri B. Mukerji in respect of the fire in the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd Ranchi, on the 29th January 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3315/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) GSR 1400 dated the 22nd September 1964;

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR 1402 dated the 24th September, 1964; and

(iii) The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Rice (Maximum Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1964, published in Notification No GSR 1404 dated the 25th September, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3317/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers of India, 1964 (Uart II). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3318/64].

13.15 hrs.

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (46th to 49th) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Tenth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1963-64)—A REVIEW

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees (1963-64)—a Review".

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th September,

1964, agreed without any amendment to the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th September, 1964."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 1st October, 1964:—

(1) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1964; and

(2) The Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Bill, 1964.

13.17 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Tenth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following six Members for the periods indicated in the Report:—

1. Shri Motilal Kundanmal Firodia
2. Shri R. Kanakasabai
3. Shri Muzaffar Husain
4. Chaudhury Brahm Prakash
5. Shri Priya Gupta, and
6. Shri Maheswar Naik.

The Committee have also recommended that the absence of Shri B. P. Maurya for the period indicated in the Report may be condoned.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): With your permission, I would like to make a short statement. It is in connection with an assurance given.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan may first make his statement.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1328, DATED 6-5-1964

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): While replying to a supplementary question asked by Shri Indrajit Gupta, the Deputy Minister of Education stated as below:—

> "The hon'ble Member may be correct in his estimate; but, as far as I know, these camps are restricted only to foreign students. That is a fact."

The correct position is that Indian Council for Cultural Relations takes care to see that some Indian students are also admitted to our Summer Camps so that there is no segregation of foreign students and the Indian and foreign students come to know each other better.

STATEMENT RE DEATH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): On behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla, I make the following statement:

After the Education Minister made his last statement on this tragic incident before this House, Government have received from the Andhra Pra-

[Shri Bhakt Darshan]

desh Government a report of a Committee consisting of Collector of Kurnool and the Director of Public Health, Andhra Pradesh. This Committee finalised its report on 25.9.1964 after making thorough investigations and on-the-spot inspections for locating the cause of tragedy. The three main possibilities which the Committee looked into were:

(1) an outbreak of cholera

(2) chemical poisoning of the ingredients of the food,

(3) bacteriological contamination of the cooked meal.

The Committee was of the opinion that "the present outbreak of the epidemic might be probably due to local bacterial contamination of the mid-day meals in the course of its preparation or cooking or distribution." The Committee did not give a final verdict however because they were awaiting the result of the various chemical and bacteriological analysis.

A senior officer of the health Ministry was also sent to Hyderabad to report on the incident. In his report received by the Education Ministry on the 1st of October, 1964 this officer has made the following significant observations:—

(i) Pathikenda Taluk in which the village Maddikera is situated had cholera from 9.7.64 to 21.9.64 in 8 villages but Maddikera itself was free from cholera and Gastro-Enteritis until the 19th of September, 1964.

(ii) The mid-day meal had been suspended for some time in this village due to cholera infection in the surrounding villages. It was resumed on the 15th of September. The meal was not served on the 16th due to rains and the sickness of the cook. The meal was prepared and served on the 17th and 18th September. On 19th and on subsequent days it was suspended.

(iii) The report of the incident was received by the local dispensary doctor on the 19th at 6 A.M.

(iv) The up-to-date figures of attacks and deaths are as under

Date	Attacks	Deaths	
19-9-64	63	(one adult and 62 children	17
20-9-64	66	(all children)	12
21-9-64	30	(4 adults and 26 children)	3
22-9-64	15	(all children)	6
23-9-64	25	(3 adults and 22 children)	—
24-9-64	11	(6 adults and 5 children)	—
25-9-64	—		—
26-9-64	—		—
27-9-64	5	(3 adults and 2 children)	—
28-9-64	1	(one adult)	—
	216		38

The water used for cooking was from two step wells, which was also used by the people located round about the wells. The bacteriological and chemical examination of 23 samples taken on 22.9.64 by the District Health Officer has given the following results:—

"One rectal swab of girl Hanumakka, aged 8 has proved positive on the 26th. The well water from Nallanabhavi from where the cook has taken water for cooking and for other uses has proved positive on the 28th. Subsequently the lecturer in Microbiology of Andhra Medical

College Kurnool took rectal swabs from 27 cases out of the 34 cases under treatment on 24th evening. Out of these 5 have proved positive including one specimen of vomit. Specimens were also taken from the cook and the attendants. These were all negative for cholera till the 28th. Further examinations are going on. The bacteriological examination for Salmoulla, Shegalla, Typhimmurium, Closteridium, etc. have all proved negative.

The post-mortem specimens of one child on 21.9.64 and another child on 22.9.64 have all been negative for different insecticides—for routine poisonous metals, alcolides, etc."

The tentative conclusion arrived at by the officer of the Health Ministry is that the highly insanitary conditions of the cooking place of the mid-day meal and the use of contaminated water from Nallanabhavi may be the cause for this outbreak of Gastro-Enteritis.

On the basis of the two reports received by the Education Ministry, Andhra Pradesh Government have been requested to improve the conditions in Maddikera village and to ensure rigid observance of necessary standards of sanitation in the preparation and distribution of mid-day meals.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of clarification. The other day when the Education Minister made a statement to this effect, the House was interested in knowing why it was, when the attack took place on the 15th September and some children died, that this food was continued to be served upto the 27th September? Why was it that it was not stopped as soon as it was found that there was an attack due to the food and all that? We told him that he should collect information on this point, but in this statement there is no mention of it.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I have already said in the statement that the meal was prepared and served on the 17th and 18th, but on the 19th and subsequent days, it was suspended.

Shri Hem Barua: After that, again it was started and continued upto the 27th.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: It was suspended as soon as the information was received.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I made a suggestion the other day that the representative of the United Nations Children's Committee, who is stationed at Hyderabad, should also be asked to go there and submit his report. How is it that Government has not thought it fit to do so? Maybe, the report that they have received is a good enough one and correct one, but we would like to have the assurance that the experts of the Government of India as well as the United Nations' own representative who is there in Hyderabad, had also been given an opportunity of going there and confirming the report that they have made to us.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The United Nations expert would have come into the picture if we had found any indication that the food materials supplied were at fault. The results of the enquiry made by our medical experts from the Central Government as well as from the State Government,—the Central Government sent a top officer for the enquiry—the reports of these expert enquiries up till now are indicative of the fact that it was bacterial contamination due to the use of water from a nearby well which was contaminated.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That was already there.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The United Nations or the CARE supply is not at fault. Surely, we do not need to wait for experts from other countries when we have competent experts of our own.

Shri Ranga: It is not a matter of other countries. The United Nations' own expert is there, stationed at Hyderabad, for this specific purpose.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Our experts are as good. Should we go on asking for foreign experts to help us when we have competent experts?

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister does not even know who that expert is. He happens to be an Indian, and not a foreigner, and has been appointed by the United Nations on the recommendation of the Government of India. All that I suggested is that he should also have been taken over, and I made that suggestion much earlier. Anyhow, I am not prepared to blame the Government for their failure on this.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: In the statement I have clearly stated that the Director of Public Health, Andhra Pradesh, visited the place immediately after the incident.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): When there was cholera contamination in the places round about Maddikera, I want to know whether the Education Ministry, the local Government or the Health Ministry, had given specific instructions to see that the contaminated water was not used, and if they have now taken the precaution that the water being used especially in schools is pure. Have they made any such provision?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The facts of the case are that while there was cholera in some of the villages in that taluk, this village had been free from cholera completely up till the 19th. It was under those circumstances that the school authorities allowed the meals to be served. It was not known at that time that the well was infected. It was after the tragedy that the well water was tested, and it was found to be infected.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: So, we do not believe in prevention.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We do.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उस कुएं से सारे गांव वाले पानी पीते थे तो गांव के आदमियों के मरने की भी घटना हुई है या यह केवल बच्चे ही बच्चे मरे हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : ऐडल्ट्स भी मरे हैं। उन के भी केसेज हुए हैं। प्रोटैक्टिव ऐक्शन के लिए जो मेरी बहन ने पूछा तो यह काम तो होता रहा है। वहां की लोकल पंचायत का काम कुंओं को सफाई करने आदि का है, भारत सरकार की हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी या एजुकेशन मिनिस्टरी उस की जिम्मेदार नहीं हो सकती।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बच्चों के मरने की ऐसी दुर्घटना है जिससे कि सब के दिल दहल जाते हैं। मैंने मंत्री महोदय का बयान सुना है जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि एक दिन कुछ बच्चे मरे, दूसरे दिन कुछ बच्चे मरे और तीसरे दिन और बच्चे मरे। बाद में उसकी जांच पड़ताल हुई तो मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से जो बच्चे मरे और गवर्नमेंट ने यह जांच करके पाया कि कुंएं में कंटैमिनेशन था जिससे कि यह मौतें हुईं तो यह मालूम होने के बाद फौरी तौर पर सब बच्चों को टीका लगाने, इस छूत की बीमारी को आगे न फैलने देने के लिए और सारे गांव की देखभाल करने का इस तरह का कोई एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम क्यों नहीं तत्काल चालू किया गया ? दूसरे सरकार क्या ऐहतियाती कार्यवाही कर रही है ताकि आगे इसी किस्म की दुर्घटनाएं न हों, उनको आगे के लिए रोकने के वास्ते क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जैसे ही पहला केस 19 तारीख को हुआ खाना फौरन बन्द कर दिया गया और उसी वक्त वहां पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऐक्सपर्ट्स पहुंच गये और उन बच्चों को जो भी डाक्टरी इमदाद दी जा सकती थी वह दी गई और उनको अस्पताल भी पहुंचाया गया। बच्चों का इस तरह से मरना वाकई यह बड़े दुःख की बात है और हमें बच्चों की इन मृत्युओं से बड़ा सदमा पहुंचा है लेकिन जैसा कि श्री भक्त

दर्शन ने बतलाया उसका कारण है कौलरा जंतु जिसकी वजह से यह इनफैक्शन हो गया। प्रीवैंटिव ऐक्शन के लिए एजुकेशन मिनिस्टरी ने आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा है कि जब तक पूरी तरह से सैनेटरी कंडीशंस कुकिंग की न हो जायं बच्चों को खाना पका कर न दिया जाय।

श्री बागड़ी: मेरा प्रश्न यह था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बागड़ी जी, हेम बरुआ साहब ने भी यही पूछा था कि जब एक दिन बच्चे मरे और बराबर अटैक होता रहा तो दूसरे दिन फिर क्यों खाना दिया गया?

श्री बागड़ी: खाने की बात नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वे कौलरा की बिना पर मरे हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि पहले दिन जब एक गांव में 20–30 आदमी मर जायं तो उसके कितने दिन के बाद यह पता लगा कि यह इस बीमारी से मरे हैं और कौलरा के टीके तमाम बच्चों को फौरन क्यों नहीं लगाये गये?

डा० सुशीला नायर: मैं निवेदन करूं कि टीके वगैरह का जो असर होना होता है उसको डेवलप होने में कुछ समय लगता है, एकदम टीका लगते ही यह नहीं हो जाता है कि शरीर में उस रोग से लड़ने की शक्ति आ जाय।

श्री बागड़ी: मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि क्या टीके उनको लगाये गये थे?

डा० सुशीला नायर: जी, हां।

श्री रामसेवक यादव: सवाल यह नहीं है कि इंजैक्शन का फौरी असर होता है या नहीं होता है सवाल तो यह है कि उनको टीके लगाये गये या नहीं?

डा० सुशीला नायर: यह बता तो दिया गया है कि उनको टीके दिये गये और हर तरह का जो भी उपचार हो सकता है वह उनको पहुंचाया गया।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): यह अक्सर देखा गया है कि जहां जहां कौलरा होता है, जिस ताल्लुके में वह फैलता है उस के आस-पास के इलाके के तमाम स्कूलों के बच्चों को प्रीवैंटिव ऐक्शन की तौर पर कौलरा के टीके लगा दिये जाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लड़के मरे हैं उन के भी इसी प्रकार से टीके लगाये गये थे?

डा० सुशीला नायर: उन में से ज्यादातर को टीके नहीं लगे हुए थे, कुछ को लगे हुए थे। हजार एक बच्चे जो थे उन में से कोई तीन सौ बच्चों को टीके लगाये गये थे बाकी के माता, पिताओं ने टीके नहीं लगवाये थे।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): This is a very tragic incident, and in one family all the children died. May I know whether there has been some delay in rushing medical help to these people? Is it a fact that they failed to take the assistance of the medical staff from Guntakkal, which has a big railway hospital, and they waited for the medical help to come from Kurnool, which is more than 80 miles away, and that this also resulted in the tragedy? May I know whether that aspect has been enquired into?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Immediate medical aid was rushed. The railway hospital is not a hospital that generally comes to the aid of the civilian and general population. That is well known. Whichever was the quickest means of getting assistance to them was adopted. The doctor there was also available along with certain staff, and further assistance was immediately rushed.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): The Minister has stated that cholera was prevalent in that area. If there was cholera infection, the children should have been inoculated. In view of the fact that inoculation has not taken

[Dr. Melkote]

place and a number of children have died, people feel that it is not due to choldera, but something else. Is the Minister aware of this? If it was due to cholera, why were they not inoculated earlier?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already submitted, and my colleague has also submitted, that seven cases have been found positive on culture for cholera bacilli. So far has inoculations are concerned, I have submitted that about one-third of the children had been inoculated. It is well known that there is resistance amongst our people against inoculations.

Shri Ranga: Not now.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no compulsory inoculation, and parents get their children inoculated if they want to, and refuse if they want to.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Has it come to the notice of Government that those children who did not attend the school, or partake in the mid-day meals on those days, were the victims, and some of them have died; if so, what is their number?

Shri Bhakat Darshan: It is a fact. As I read out in the statement, out of 216 cases, 10 were adults. . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : अभी मंत्री जी या मंत्रिणी जी ने कहा है कि आसपास के आठ गांवों में कालेरा फैला हुआ था और इस गांव में इन्फैक्शन नहीं था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन आठ गांवों में कालेरा फैला हुआ था, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की। मंत्रिणी जी ने कहा है कि कुंए की सफ़ाई करना पंचायत का काम था, भारत सरकार, एडूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री या हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का काम नहीं था। जब यह भारत सरकार की ड्यूटी नहीं थी, तो फिर इस हाउस में इस सवाल का जवाब क्यों दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह तो मेरी कसूर बता रहे हैं। अगर मैं जवाब देने की इजाजत न दूं, तो मैं जिम्मेदार और बुरा और अगर मैं जवाब देने की इजाजत देता हूं, तो माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि क्यों जवाब दिया जाता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मंत्रिणी जी ने कहा है कि यह भारत सरकार या एडूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री या हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी, इसलिए मैंने यह बात कही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उन आठ गांवों में कालेरा फैला हुआ था. तो वहां पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ? क्या वहां पर पोटैशम परमेंगनेट वगैरह का प्रयोग किया गया ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो भी कार्यवाही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मुनासिब समझी होगी, वह उसने की होगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से वह इन्फ़र्मेशन मंगा कर दे दी जायेगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On the first day, the hon. Minister of Education made a statement from which it was evident that it was due to some defective cooking. But later on, now, we are told that because there was choldera there, these small boys were victims. The doubt persists in the minds of the general public in the country. I would like to know whether a judicial enquiry or a high-powered enquiry into this incident will be held to elicit the truth?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir. we have made the enquiry that was necessary. We are quite satisfied with it. We were in the first instance worried whether there were insecticides or something like that mixed with the foodstuffs. But that is not

the case. As has been explained, it was due to the insanitary conditions of cooking and there is no need for any further enquiry.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : क्या माननीय मंत्रिणी का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इन समाचारों की ओर गया है कि इस दुर्घटना के बाद, जिसमें 38 बच्चे मरे, इन्दौर, राजकोट और नागपुर में भी विद्यार्थियों के भोजन में विषैले पदार्थ पाए गए ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : माननीय मंत्री को मालूम है कि जेल में भी खाना देने से पहले डाक्टर उसकी इन्स्पैक्शन करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब पहले दिन कुछ बच्चे मरे, तो क्या दूसरे दिन डाक्टरों ने बच्चों को दिये जाने वाले खाने को टैस्ट किया था।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जिस दिन—19 तारीख को—बच्चा बीमार हुआ, उस दिन से यह खाना बन्द कर दिया गया। हर एक स्कूल में बच्चों को खाना बंटने से पहले डाक्टर जा कर देखे, यह तो सम्भव नजर नहीं आता।

13.33 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* DISCOVERY OF DEFENCE MAP

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, during the discussion on Defence Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on 28th November, 1964 on the reported discovery of the defence map in a fruit parcel at Pipariya railway station, Madhya Pradesh, the Defence Minister agreed to furnish the name of the person who sent the fruit parcel and the name of the person to whom the parcel was sent.

The position is that a Havildar S. D. Kimothi, of Army Educational Corps sent a parcel of apples from Chaubatyia, Ranikhet to a junior commissioned officer, Jamadar Gunanand Shastri, of Army Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi, Railway station Pipariya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know this. Our question was twofold. One was about the name of those and other was whether the person who had sent the parcel and the person to whom the parcel was sent were apprehended and interrogated and if so what was the result of interrogation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: One person had been interrogated. The other person to whom the parcel was despatched—it has not been possible to get him—will be interrogated when he is apprehended.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What steps have the Government taken or contemplate taking against these persons who have made our defence maps or defence papers a marketable commodity like that?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As indicated by the Defence Minister, this case was enquired into. The Chief of Army Staff is of opinion that the information is already generally known to the public.

Mr. Speaker: Even if it be known to the public then too?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that there has been some carelessness on the part of the officers.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government going to do something?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Adequate action is being taken.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : संरक्षण मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि नेफ़ा और लद्दाख के ये नक्शे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

रानीखेत में कैसे मिले, वह इस के बारे में जानकारी लेने का यत्न करेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बारे में उन्होंने कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की है।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Yes, Sir. I would like to explain this point. The Jemadar and the Havildar both of them belong to the education corps. These maps were traced for the education of the army units there and the Havildar himself is one of the persons concerned with this type of educational work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन व्यक्तियों के द्वारा ये नक्शे भेजे गए थे, क्या उनको वहां से हटा दिया गया है या नहीं, उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में ऐसी घटना न हो, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उन में से एक आदमी हाथ में आया है और उस को इन्टेरोगेट किया गया है। जब दूसरा आदमी हाथ में आयेगा, तो उस को भी इन्टेरोगेट किया जायेगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि ये नक्शे किसी सैनिक मास्टर ने भेजे थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भविष्य में सैनिक मास्टर इस प्रकार के नक्शे न भेज सकें, इस बारे में कोई हिदायत दी गई है या कोई कानून बनाया गया है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ऐसे कागजात के बारे में रूल्ज और कानून पहले से ही हैं। इस आदमी ने कुछ नैग्लिजेंस और केयरलैसनेस दिखाई है। इस बारे में क्या ऐक्शन लिया जाये, इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : ये नक्शे रद्दी में भेजे गए थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वे रद्दी में नहीं भेजे गए थे। उन में फल डाल कर भेजे गए थे।

श्री बड़े : जी हां, ये नक्शे फलों के पैकेज में भेजे गए थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या शासन ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि ये नक्शे कैसे उस व्यक्ति के हाथ में आए और भविष्य में इस प्रकार के नक्शे किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति के हाथ में न आयें, इस के लिए शासन ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस का जवाब आ चुका है।

13.38 hrs.

RE. MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: There were two notices of Privilege motions received on the 23rd September, 1964, from Shri Mani Ram Bagri and Shri Hem Barua in connection with certain allegations in one publication. I had read out the notices in the House. The Members from all sides of the House had expressed affection in abundance for me. The Leader of the House had advised that the matter might be left there without any notice being taken of the publication. I felt overwhelmed with gratitude for the indulgence shown and confidence expressed. But in spite of that I had offered to put the whole case before the leaders of the Opposition groups.

I made a written request to the leaders to come to my Chamber at 2.30 p.m. on the 25th September, 1964. Shri Mani Ram Bagri informed me, the previous evening, that he had an urgent business in his Constituency, and could not attend. He further told me that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia would represent him (Shri Bagri) also.

On the day of the meeting, but sometime before the meeting, Dr. Lohia informed me that, on principle, he was opposed to such a meeting as he had expressed clearly on the floor of the Lok Sabha, and he would not attend. My efforts to persuade him could not succeed and he did not come.

Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Frank Anthony and Shri Hem Barua were kind enough to assemble in my Chamber. I had brought all records with me, and began to explain my position. But all of them unanimously rejected my offer and refused to look into the papers, though we had cursory talks over some issues.

Today we are adjourning *sine die*. The notices had been kept in abeyance. Even if it be indirectly, the conduct of the Speaker is sure to be discussed if the privilege motions are admitted. Therefore, this cannot be done. The discussion can only take place when a direct motion for the removal of the Speaker is there. Hence, I disallowed these two motions.

In the end, again, I must reiterate that I have no words to express my feelings and deep sense of gratitude to all Members for the confidence reposed in me and the indulgence shown to me since I took over office and more particularly on the day these notices were tabled here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I should other day you remember you said that I said something or did something which insulted you, casually insulted you. Though I had written a letter to you, still, I would like to mention here that I had no intention of any such thing; sometimes, overeloquence can be construed as disobedience. I would request you not to keep anything in heart; I had no such intention in my heart. For whatever I have done—if I have injured your sentiment—I sincerely express my regret.

Mr. Speaker: I am grateful to the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I say a word on this? We also felt that although there have been cases when there have been great outbursts, or, shall I say, emotion or even sometimes temper, on the whole, I think we have tried to carry on the work in this House with a certain amount of give and take. So, I also felt that that day, the remarks which were made and the feelings that were expressed—and your feeling that anybody has said anything against you—should not be there.

About Shri Banerjee, in the past also there have been occasions like that, but I do not think one Member can be singled out. I am sure that you also agree that these things are to be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee has not referred to my reply to him. I do not know whether it has reached him or not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have replied to me very nicely.

Mr. Speaker: Then is he not satisfied with that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted to make that submission.

Mr. Speaker: I also reiterate that there is nothing in my mind. I have said that I have all appreciation for the diligence and the devotion that he has shown in this House. Everything that happens here—I leave it there. I do not carry any malice, any ill-will, against any Member when I go back to my Chamber. Shri Banerjee should rest assured of it. I might have differences with him and sometimes I might express myself also very strongly..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want only an opportunity to speak . . . (*Interruption*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is trying to extract a promise?

Mr. Speaker: I am giving no promises. He must rest assured that there is nothing in my mind, and I never carry any ill-will, any rancour, any malice against any Member of the House. Whatever might happen here, that is left here. I request other hon. Members also to just leave those things here and not to take them outside.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Let me assure you, Sir, that nobody in the House ever thinks that you can carry anything in your mind at all.

Mr. Speaker: I am so grateful to the hon. Member's remarks.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I introduce the Bill.

13.45 hrs.

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । यह प्रतिवेदन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर काफी समय मिलना चाहिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको शुरू तो होने दीजिये, यह भी देख लिया जायगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसका ताल्लुक 36 करोड़ इंसानों से है और वे जो समय दिया गया है वह बहुत थोड़ा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिए शुरू नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इसको ?

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : शरू होने से पहले मैं भी एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं। इस देश के 65 प्रतिशत लोगों का जिस से सम्बंध है, उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट एक तो बारह बरस के बाद प्रकाश में आई हैं और जब आई भी है तो श्रीमन्, उस के लिए दो घंटे देना बिल्कुल भी उचित नहीं है और कम से कम इसके लिए पन्द्रह घंटे दिए जाने चाहियें। जो समय इस सेशन में दिया जा सकता हो, दिया जाए, बाकी अगले सैशन में, जब वह प्रारम्भ हो, दे दिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात तो मैं कह चुका हूं । अफसोस की बात है कि जब एक बात एक बार कही जा चुकी है तो फिर उसको दोहराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है । वह बात हाउस के सामने आ गई है और मैंने यकीन भी दिलाया है कि इसको शुरू होने दीजिये और देख लिया जाएगा । हाउस मालिक है अपने वक्त का और अगर हाउस और वक्त चाहेगा तो और वक्त भी मिल जाएगा । जैसे हाउस की मर्जी होगी वसा ही होगा । आज जितना हो सकेगा, उतना आज इसको दे दिया जाएगा और फिर इस को अगले सैशन में हम जारी रखेंगे ।

श्री मौर्य : बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 3-10-1964.

STATEMENT *RE.* FOOD SUPPLY POSITION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): You made a suggestion that I should today make a statement with regard to the food supply position. I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3324/64].

MOTION *RE.* REPORT OF BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION—*Contd.*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय को सरकार कितना महत्व देती है यह इसी बात से जाहिर है कि बारह साल तक इस रिपोर्ट का पर्दाफाश नहीं होने दिया गया। साथ ही जिन मिनिस्टर साहब का इससे ताल्लुक है, जिनके साथ इसका सब से ज्यादा सम्बंध है, वह भी हाउस में हाजिर नहीं है, हाउस से गैर हाजिर है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अणु बम के बारे में जो बात थी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करना तो ठीक नहीं है। कुछ तो सोचना चाहिये। मुझे इलजाम देते हैं कि मैं सख्ती से पेश आता हूं। कुछ तो रूल्ज की पाबन्दी चाहिये। एक साहब तकरीर कर रहे हैं, तकरीर शुरू भी हो गई है आप बीच में खड़े हो कर रोकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जानकारी चाहता था, कब तक होगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी रिपोर्ट के पेज 59 पर लिखा हुआ है :

"The real and only solution therefore lies in the fact that the entire political power should be vested in the hands of the so-called Shudras, *viz.*, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, until such time as this caste feeling of high and low shall have disappeared. This was also exactly the feeling of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, who expressed it just a day before his assassination as follows:—

मैं महात्मा गांधी की वाणी में बोल रहा हूं। आज ही एक सज्जन आये थे जिन का नाम मैं भूल गया हूं और उन्होंने किसान की बात कही। मैंने उन से कहा कि मेरी चले तो हमारा गवर्नर जनरल, हमारा प्रेजीडेंट किसान होगा। महात्मा गांधी ने भी कहा था कि हमारा बड़ा वजीर किसान होगा, सब कुछ किसान होगी। इसका कारण उन्होंने यह बताया था कि यहां का राजा किसान है। मुझे बचपन में यही सिखाया गया है कि हम किसान जो कुछ पैदा करता है, वही खाते हैं। किसान का बच्चा अगर पैदा न करे तो क्या खायेंगे? इस वास्ते हिन्दुस्तान का सचमुच राजा वही है। लेकिन आज हम उसे ही गुलाम समझ कर बैठे गये हैं। आज किसान क्या करे? एम० ए० करे, बी० ए० करे? आप किसान को मिटायें न। अगर वह कुदाली नहीं चलायेगा, अगर वह खेती नहीं करेगा तो लोग खायेंगे कहां से? इसीलिए महात्मा गांधी ने आगे कहा है कि किसान जनरल बने, किसान प्रधान बने तो हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ल ही बदल जायेगी। आज जो सड़ा करता है, वह कल को सड़ेगा नहीं।

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

"By the word Kisan he meant nothing else than these backward classes constituting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, and I believe firmly that this was with reference to my talk with him during Simla Conference."

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : किस रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बैक्वर्ड क्लासिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पेज 59 से पढ़ रहा हूं ।

जो कुछ मैंने पढ़ा है वह महात्मा गांधी जी की वाणी में पढ़ा है । आज सरकार इन लोगों के साथ क्या सलूक कर रही है ? इसको आपको चाहिये कि आप देखें । रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ लेबर सोसाइटीज को पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया दिया जाएगा । 26 करोड़ इंसानों के लिए पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया मुकर्रर है । और वह किरलोस्कर साहब जो एक उद्योग-पति हैं, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, उन को 2 करोड़ 51 लाख रुपया दिया गया है । एक शख्स को इतना रुपया दिया गया है कि और 26 करोड़ के हिस्से में शायद एक पैसा भी नहीं आता है । किस तरह से यह लेबर सोसायटीज चलेंगी, किस तरह से फार्मिंग चलेगी, किस तरह से कैट्ल फार्मिंग होगी, भूमि की तरक्की होगी, यह कहा नहीं जा सकता, क्योंकि जो लोग भूमि की तरक्की कर सकते थे उनको निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया गया है । क्या कोई और देश ऐसा है जिस में मेहनतकश जनता को इस तरह से पीछे ढकेला जाता है । यह जो बात कही जाती है कि 'फेअर फील्ड ऐंड नो फेवर, ईक्वल अपार्चुनिटी, यह तो सिर्फ लोगों को बहकाने के लिये है । आज कहीं पर भी फेअर फील्ड और नो फेवर नहीं है और जो ज्यादा वादा किया गया था ईक्वल अपार्चुनिटीज का वह भी खत्म कर दिया गया है । क्या मैं सरकार से एक बात पूछ सकता हूं ? सरकार ने वादा किया था कि कुल मिला कर साढ़े बारह फीसदी रिजर्वेशन होगा । क्या उस साढ़े बारह फी सदी के टार्गेट में से सरकार आज पांच फीसदी भी पूरा नहीं कर सकी है । वह बिल्कुल पूरा नहीं हुआ है । मैं माननीय पंजाब राव देश-मुख का अनुग्रहीत हूं कि उन्होंने हैदराबाद के अन्दर बोलते हुए 20 अप्रैल, 1958 को यह बात साफ की थी कि उन लोगों के साथ स्टेपमदर्ली ट्रीटमेंट किया जा रहा है । ऐसे स्पष्टवक्ता का मैं बड़ा भारी आभारी हूं । इस देश के अन्दर छः करोड़ गूजर रहते हैं, जो कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में आते हैं । उन गूजरों की बात मैं कहता हूं तो उस को फिर्कापरस्ती कहा जाता है, लेकिन हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री गूजर कांफरेंस का उद्-घाटन करने के लिये शिवपुर तशरीफ ले गये थे। मैं वहां पर मौजूद था। भारत के स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने वहां यह वादा किया था कि कांग्रेस शासन के हाथ में गूजरों का भाग्य बिल्कुल सुरक्षित है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह क्या सुरक्षा है जब छः करोड़ गूजरों में से एक भी एम०पी० नहीं ? न उस को कांग्रस ने एम० पी० का टिकट दिया न कहीं नामिनेट किया और न वह राज्य सभा में आ सका । इतनी बड़ी तादाद है उन की लेकिन उन में से एक भी आज तक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट नहीं है, आज तक एक भी उनका कमिश्नर नहीं है । जो 26 करोड़ इन्सान है उन लोगों में से मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने गवर्नर हैं, कितने अम्बसेडर हैं, उन में से कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि चीफ सेक्रेटरी हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के कितने आदमी हैं जो आगे आये हुए हैं । आखिर कब तक आप इस गाड़ी को खींचना चाहेंगे समाजवाद के नाम पर, कब तक लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोकेगी सरकार । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर कब तक इस तरह से काम होता रहेगा । मेरे सामने यह सरकारी आंकड़े है। यह किसी और

के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, खुद सरकार के हैं। क्या इसी तरह से खेती की तरक्की होगी ? जो मेहनतकश जनता के इन्सान हैं, 7 करोड़ इन्सान हैं, उन के पास बैठने के लिये भूमि नहीं है, उन के पास रोजगार के लिये रुपया नहीं है, उन के पास खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं है, और समाजवाद का नारा लगा कर सरकार आज भी कोई डेफिनिट डेट नहीं दे सकती है कि उन की रोटी और कपड़े का इन्तजाम कैसे होगा। पांच साल में एक दिन आता है एलेक्शन का, उस दिन बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को सरकार याद कर लेती है, लेकिन पांच साल के बाद कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं आता कि कभी बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को याद किया जाये। शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स को याद किया जाये, पस्मांदा अकलाम की याद की जाये। मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर्दे को जनता ने समझ लिया है, जनता इस पर्दे को जान चुकी है, और यह 26 करोड़ इन्सान अब धोखे में नहीं रह सकते।

मेरी खास तौर पर यह अर्ज है कि आज का जो डिस्कशन है, यह मैं कोई लेक्चर देने के लिये नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं, कोई डिबेट नहीं कर रहा हूं, इस के साथ लोगों के एग्जिस्टेंस का सवाल है। हम लोग भी उन्हीं में से हैं। मैं खुद जिस तबके से ताल्लुक रखता हूं वह बंगाल में बैकवर्ड लिखा हुआ है। थोड़े से लोगों को, जो राज कर रहे हैं, छोड़ कर हम सब लोगों को बैकवर्ड बनाया गया है। आज अगर माननीय सरकार का बस चलता तो यह मुसलमान को भी बैकवर्ड बना कर छोड़ते। लेकिन मुसलमानों के कल्चर में यह बात लिखी हुई है कि मुसलमान अपने भाग्य को, अपने मुकद्दर को बदलने के लिये किसी से शिकायत नहीं करता है, वह अपने ईमान पर, अपने रसूल पर यकीन रखता है और वह यह समझता है कि लगे लगाये बागों का, बने बनाये मकानों का प्रलोभन उस पर हावी नहीं आ सकता। इसलिये आज तक मुसलमानों को बैकवर्ड नहीं बनाया जा सका। मुझे यह बतलाइये कि जिन्होंने 26 करोड़ जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ किया है, जिन्होंने 26 करोड़ जनता के हकूक को दबा कर रक्खा है, वह कब तक इस देश के शासन को सम्भाल सकते हैं।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि भंगी की बेटी होगी जो कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर बैठेगी, लेकिन भंगी के बेटी क्या, भंगी का एक बेटा आया है, और वह भी हमारी जद्दोजहद से आ गया है। अगर हम जद्दोजहद न करते तो शायद वह भी नहीं आ सकता, प्रधान और प्रधान मंत्रित्व की बात तो अलग रही। यह कागजी कारवाई कब तक चलेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार है जो आज तक गल्ले के मसले को हल नहीं कर सकी है। गेहूं का मसला इस लिये हल नहीं हो सका क्योंकि जिन के हाथ में गेहूं का मसला दिया गया है वह जानते नहीं कि खेती कैसे होती है। मैं किसी और की जबान में नहीं कहता हूं, मैं भारत के राष्ट्रपति की जबान में कहता हूं महामहिम गौरवानित्व डा० राधाकृष्णन की जबान में कहता हूं, उन्होंने भाषण देते हुए यह कहा है कि खेती के मसले में जो कुछ किया गया है वह कागजी कार्रवाई है। जो कुछ किया गया है वह गोल माल किया गया है। खेती को आज तक इमदाद नहीं पहुंच सकी किसी तरह से। किस तरह से इस देश के इतने बड़े जनमत का, इतने बड़े बहुमत का, भला हो सकता है। जो थोड़े लोग हैं, जो कुर्सियों पर कब्जा किये हुए बैठे हैं और रिजर्वेशन की बात करते हैं, उनकी बात मेरी समझमें नहीं आती। आज रिजर्वेशन किस हिसाब से दिया जा रहा है। 5 फी सदी शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग हैं, साढ़े बारह फी सदी शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं और रिजर्वेशन के लिये लिखा हुआ है, **अराइजिंग वंट इश्रर : अराइजिंग वंट इश्रर**

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

का क्या मतलब है । पूरे 26 सालों में जाकर के 1 फी सदी को अकोमोडेट कर सकेंगे ।

जो काबिलियत की बात कही जाती है तो काबिलियत आस्मान से नहीं आती है न उन लोगों ने काबिलियत आसमान से हासिल की है । काबिलियत तब आती है जब काम करने का मौका दिया जाये । यह तो अंग्रेज की दलील थी कि हिन्दुस्तान काबिल हो जाये तब हम हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे । अगर काबिलियत की बात कही जाती है तो बराबर के चान्सेज भी होने चाहियें । जबतक मैं रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी के सेनेट में नहीं था वहां एक लड़के का करीब 800 रुपये माहवार खर्च पड़ता था । जो लड़का हमारे काश्तकार का था, छोटे जमीदार का था, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज या लेबर क्लास का था, वह वहां नहीं पढ़ सकता था । मैं ने सेनेट के अन्दर बैठक उस कानून को बदलवाया । आज हमार लड़का धोती, कुर्ता और पायजामा पहन कर पढ़ सकता है और एक सस्ते होटल में रह कर खाना खा सकता है । वह 800 रु० माहवार बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता था । जो काबिलियत की बात कही जाती है उस का मतलब है कि हम सौ सालों तक भी काबिल नहीं हों सकेंगे । हम को बराबर की रेस करनी चाहिये । एक शख्श कार के अन्दर बैठा हुआ है, दूसरा पैदल है । दोनों को आप कहते हैं कि दौड़ लगा कर दिखलाओ वह नहीं दिखला सकता । या तो आप दोनों को कार सप्लाई कीजिये या दोनों को पैदल कीजिये, उस के बाद वह रेस कर सकेंगे । यह जो बात कही जाती है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

इसके बाद आप देखें कि इंटरव्यू के अंदर क्या होता है । इंटरव्यु के माने क्या हैं । यह बात आज तक मेरे समझमें नहीं आ सकी है कि इंटरव्यू किस बला का नाम है । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक लड़का जो यूनिवर्सिटी का रेकार्ड बीट कर के आया है, एक लड़का जो फस्ट क्लास विन कर के आया है, एक लड़का जो फिजिक्स में काबिल है, कैरेक्टर और एजुकेशन में टाप कर के आया है, जो बीस साल तक फर्स्ट डिवीजनर रहा है, जिसको बीस साल तक शाबाशी मिलती रही हो, उस को आप आधे घंटे के अन्दर कैसे रिजैक्ट कर सकते हैं । जो बीस सालों से स्कूल और कालेज के कम्पिटीशनों में हमेशा फर्स्ट आया हो, उस को आधे घंटे के अन्दर रिजैक्ट कर दिया जाता है, यह धोखाधड़ी है, हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब आदमी को पीछे ढकेलने के लिये इंटरव्यू का ढोंग रचा जाता है । इंटरव्यू अगर लेनी है तो मैदान में खड़े हो कर लीजिये । मेरी इंटरव्यू अगर लेनी है तो मैदान में लें, पार्लियामेंट हाउस में लें, पचास हजार आदमियों में लीजिये । लेकिन मकान के अन्दर मकान, मकान के अन्दर मकान, मकान के अन्दर मकान, अंधेरे में बैठ कर इंटरव्यू ली जाती है । जो ऊंची से ऊंची काबिलियत का मालिक है उस को, उस की जुल्फों की मांग खराब थी, उस के पैंटकी क्रीज खराब थी, उस का कालर खराब था, इसलिये रिजैक्ट किया जाता है । मेरा कहना है कि इस इंटरव्यू के ढकोसले को एक दम बन्द किया जाये । अगर मेरी इंटरव्यू लेनी है तो राइफल में लीजिये । हिमालय पहाड़ पर लीजिये, मेरी इंटरव्यू अगर लेनी है तो शेर के शिकार में लेनी चाहिये, तैराकी में लेनी चाहिये । छः मकानों के अन्दर ले जा कर इंटरव्यू का क्या मतलब होता है ।

वाइवा वोसी क्या है, वह भी एक ढोंग है, इसलिये कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के

भाई पीछे रहें, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को पीछे ढकेलने के लिये वाइबा बोसी है । यह भूदान क्या है, यह मैं अपने विधि मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं । जब हम कहते हैं कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब लोग बराबर कर दिये गये हैं तो भूदान के क्या माने । भूदान दिया जाता है, दान लेता है दुनिया के अन्दर कमजोर, दान लेता है अपाहिज, अन्धा और अपंग लेकिन जो ट्वायलिंग मासेज हैं, जो एक्स्प्लायटेड मासेज हैं, जो मेहनतकश जनता है, जिसने पहाड़ खोद कर झरने कायम किये हैं, रेगिस्तान को मिटा कर चमन कायम किये हैं, जिन्होंने भाखरा डैम को बनाया, जिन्होंने नानक सागर को खड़ा किया है, जिन्होंने इस देश के अन्दर अपने परिश्रम से चमन खिलाये हैं, उन के लिये दान के क्या माने । दान का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है । दान दिया जाता है गिरे हुए को । ये लोग तो राज के मालिक हैं, ये शासन के मालिक हैं, ये मुल्क के मालिक हैं, ये भूमि के मालिक हैं । ये हुकूमत के मालिक हैं, ये सम्पत्ति के मालिक हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कब तक यह ढकोसला चलेगा । ये चीजें पुरानी हो गयी हैं, ये अब नहीं ठहर सकती ।

आज पुरानी तदवीरों से
आग के शोले थम न सकेंगे ।
उभरे जज्बे रुक ना सकेंगे,
उखड़े परचम जम न सकेंगे ।।
राज महल दरवानों से,
यह सरकश तूफां न रुकेगा ।।
चन्द किराए के तिनकों से,
सैले बेबायां अब न रुकेगा ।।।

जो करोड़ों जनता आज जाग्रत हो चुकी है, जिस के अन्दर बेदारी आ गयी है, उसे आप भूदान के नारे से कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते । मैं अदब के साथ कहता हूं और पूरी इज्जत और नम्रता के साथ कहता हूं कि माननीय जगजीवन राम ने जितना काम किया है, अगर किसी देश के मिनिस्टर ने इतना बड़ा काम किया होता तो उसे भारत भूषण आदि का खिताब अवश्य दिया जाता । उन्होंने अपनी हड्डियां पेल कर और खून पसीना जला कर इतना काम किया । और कामराज प्लान निकाल दिया जाता है, उसका शिकार कौन होता है ? वह जो छोटे क्लास से ताल्लुक रखता है, वह हुआ जो किसी ऊंचे क्लास से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता । यह तो उनका सौष्ठव और शालीनता है कि उन्होंने यह सब कुछ स्वीकार कर लिया । अगर उनके स्थान पर कन्हैलाल बाल्मीकी जी होते या श्री मौर्य होते अथवा श्री राम सेवक यादव होते तो वे इस बेइन्साफी को हरगिज बरदास्त न करते ।

14 hrs.

मेरा निवेदन है कि 26 करोड़ इनसानों की जिन्दगी के साथ कब तक खिलवाड़ किया जाएगा । आज यह हालत है कि हम लोगों को लाइन में, क्यू में जरा जरा चीज के लिए खड़ा होना होता है, एक एक माशा चीनी के लिए लोग तरसते हैं । सरकार ने साढ़े 19 रुपए मन पर चीनी विदेशों को बेची है और हिन्दुस्तान का किसान और मजदूर आज 70 रुपए मन चीनी ले कर खा रहा है । गन्ने में जो खोई निकलती है उसका भाव आज ढाई रुपए मन है, हमारे गन्ने में से जो पत्ती निकलती है, जो हम तक नहीं आ पाती, उस का भाव तीन रुपए मन है और हमारे गन्ने का दाम हम को 1 रुपया 10 आना मन दिया जाता है । जब किसान ने अपने खेत में गेंहूं पैदा किया तो उसका गेंहूं 13 और 14 रुपए मन पर खरीदा गया था, और आज जब किसान बोने के लिए जरूरतमन्द है तो उसे वही गेंहूं 55 रुपए मन पर खरीद कर लाना पड़ रहा है । और इससे बड़ी बेइन्साफी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

क्या हो सकती है। कोई ला नहीं है। हमारी मांग रही है कि किसान से जो गल्ला लिया जाए उस का भाव एक रुपए मन से ज्यादा न बढ़ने दिया जाए, लेकिन इस बात की कोई गारंटी नहीं दी जाती।

जो आज के समाजवाद का ढांचा है वह किस का बनाया हुआ है ? वह पूंजीपति का बनाया हुआ है, सरमाएदा का बनाया हुआ है। महात्मा गांधी के ढांचे के मुताबिक यह समाजवाद नहीं चल रहा है। आज भी उसे नीचा कहा जाता है जो ज्यादा सरविस करता है। धोबी को नीचे समाज का कहा जाता है क्योंकि वह कपड़ा साफ करता है। क्या इन्साफ है कि जो कपड़ा मैला करता है वह बड़ा समझा जाता है और जो साफ करता है उसको नीचे समझा जाता है। आज भंगी को, बाल्मीकी को, क्यों नीचा समझा जाता है ? क्योंकि वह सफाई करता है। जो गन्दगी करते हैं उनको ऊंचा समझा जाता है और जो सफाई करता है उसको नीचा समझा जाता है। आज समाज में हरिजन को, चमार को, क्यों नीचा समझा जाता है ? क्योंकि वह हल चलाता है। जो हल चलाता है और अपना खून पसीने एक करता है, उसको नीच कहा जाता है, और जो पड़ा पड़ा डकारता है उसको ऊंचा कहा जाता है। यह समाजवाद नहीं चल सकेगा। हम आपको सही रास्ता बतलाना अपना कर्त्तव्य समझते हैं। हमको अपोजीशन गलत कहा जाता है, यह अंग्रेजों का दिया हुआ शब्द है। हम तो आपको सही बात बतलाते हैं, जैसे कि हमारी गीता माता में लिखा है :

"यत्तदग्रे विषमिव परिणामे अमृतोपमम्" हम जो आपसे कहते हैं उसका परिणाम अच्छा है। अपोजीशन का काम आपको सही रास्ता बतलाना है। जहां आप गलती करते हैं, वहां हम आपको सही रास्ता दिखलाते हैं। यह बात विदुर नीति में इस तरह कही गयी है:

"पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सततं प्रिय वादिनः
अप्रियस्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः।"

मैं इस बात को जानता हूं कि जब तक सरकार इन बातों पर अमल नहीं करेगी, तब तक सरकार सही रास्ता नहीं देख सकती। सरकार से जो कुछ हम कहते हैं उस पर उसे अमल करना चाहिए। यह 26 करोड़ लोगों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है। अगर सरकार उन सब के लिए रोटी का, कपड़े का, इन्साफ का दवा का, शिक्षा का इन्तिजाम नहीं कर सकती तो सरकार यहां दोबारा नहीं आ सकेगी यह मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं।

मैं एक तीन बैलों से खेती करने वाला छोटा सा किसान हूं, जो छप्पर में रहता है। मैं यहां कैसे चला आया ? इसलिए नहीं कि मैं काबिल हूं, बल्कि इसलिए कि इनके कर्म खराब थे। अगर उनके कर्म ठीक होते तो मैं नहीं आ सकता था। लेकिन उनके कर्म अच्छे नहीं थे। इसी कारण आज कांग्रेस टूट रही है, सरकार टूट रही है। जो सरकार लोगों को रोटी नहीं दे सकती, कपड़ा नहीं दे सकती, जो सरकार चीनी नहीं दे सकती, जिस सरकार के अमल में बाजार सात बजे बन्द हो जाते हैं, जिस सरकार के राज में दिल्ली के सदर बाजार साढ़े सात बजे बन्द हो जाया करते हैं, जब कि दुनिया के बाजार खुलते हैं, क्या उसे सफल कहा जा सकता है। अगर किसी दूसरे देश में सान्याल जैसे आदमी को, हिन्दुस्तान के सालिसिटर जनरल को, गला घोंट कर मार दिया जाता है तो सरकार से इस्तीफा मांग लिया जाता। लेकिन हमारे यहां होम मिनिटर से ले कर डी० एस० पी० तक ने यह नहीं बताया कि इसके लिए जिम्मेवार कौन है।

आज इस सरकार के मातहत देश में समाजवाद की क्या दशा है। आज 26 करोड़ लोगों के लिये इस समाजवाद में क्या किया जा रहा है। आज इस समाजवाद में लोगों

के चरित्र का क्या हाल है, मैं तो राम राज्य की यह कल्पना करता हूं:

"नमस्ते नो जनपदे न
कदयो न मद्यपो,
नानाहिताग्निनां विद्वान,
न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः ।"

यह है उस राम राज्य की कल्पना जिसमें कोई नंगा नहीं, जिसमें कोई भूखा नहीं । लेकिन यहां क्या दशा है । यहां यह बयान दिया गया कि पिछले जाड़े में 37 आदमी पाले से ठिठुर कर मर गए । सैंतीस तो क्या, अगर किसी अन्य देश में एक आदमी भी इस तरह पाले से मर जाता, तो सरकार का इस्तीफा मांग लिया जाता, सरकार को नाकाबिल कह कर बाहर निकाल दिया जाता । इस अवस्था में भी समाजवाद की बात की जाती है । मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि जब जनता बहुत दिन तक अंधेरे में नहीं रह सकती । इन 26 करोड़ लोगों को इगनोर करके सरकार बहुत दिनों तक थाइव नहीं कर सकती । समाज व्यवस्था में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करना होगा । गरीबों को उठाना होगा । गिरों को उठाना होगा ।

आज क्या हो रहा है ? जिनके पास 26 अरब रुपया है वह एक पैसा नहीं देते जिनको 26 हजार रुपए रोज की आमदनी है वे एक पैसा नहीं देते । लेकिन हमारी समाजवादी सरकार के हाथों तीस बीघा के काश्तकार को जालिम जमींदार कह कर मिटाया जाता है, इसी समाजवादी सरकार के हाथों छोटे से दुकानदार को जालिम सरमायादार कह कर मिटाया जाता है । लेकिन इसी सरकार के मातहत रोजाना टाटा साहब चार लाख रुपया बैंक में जमा करते हैं और उन से एक पैसा नहीं लिया जाता। इसी सरकार के अधीन एक एक कन्सर्न के पास 2700 करोड़ रुपया है पर न से एक पैसा नहीं लिया जाता। इसी समाजवादी सरकार ने जो देश के जवान लद्दाख की चोटियों पर लड़ कर अपने प्राणों की बलि देते हैं उनको 62 करोड़ रुपए माहवार पर खरीद रखा है, और इसी सरकार के मातहत टाटा के जनरल मैनेजर को 56 हजार रुपया माहवार वेतन दिया जाता है । यह समाजवाद कब तक दुनिया की आंखों में धूल झोंकेगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आज भी पुलिस के तीन लाख चौकीदारों को, जो कि बैकवर्ड क्लास के हैं, पांच रुपया माहवार तनख्वाह मिलती है, एक महीने में पांच रुपया और साल भर में 60 रुपया । मैं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के आंकड़ों को नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं तो इसी सरकार के आंकड़ों को लेता हूं । साढ़े सात आने वाले आंकड़ों को । क्या इतनी आमदनी पर लोग ईमानदार रह सकते हैं । यह आज जो भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन की बात कही जाती है, तो यह भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि दो इलाज नहीं होंगे, एक तो यह कि जो करोड़पति बेईमानी करता पकड़ा जाए उसको गोली से उड़ा दिया जाए और जिनको आठ आठ दस दस रुपया माहवार मिलता है उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ायी जाए । बढ़ाने के बाद भी उनकी तनख्वाह 125 रुपया माहवार है । इतनी कम तनख्वाह में कोई कैसे गुजारा कर सकता है । अगर आप वाकई चाहते हैं कि देश में सदाचार का राज कायम हो, राम राज्य कायम हो तो आवश्यक है कि जो भूखा है उसकी भूख मिटायी जाए, और जो करोड़पति है उसको केवल इस लायक रहने दिया जाए कि उसका रोटी कपड़ा चल सके पर वह देश का शोषण न कर सके, देश के साथ अन्याय न कर सके ।

"दंड शास्ति प्रजा सर्वा दंड एवाभिरक्षति"

जब दंड नहीं रहता तो देश के अन्दर अराजकता आ जाती है । हरी सिंह नलवा जिस वक्त पेशावर के गवर्नर हो कर गये तो उन्होंने एक कुत्ते को मंगवाया । कुत्ता उन के सामने पेश किया गया । उन्होंने कुत्ते की गरदन में एक कंठा बांध दिया जिसमें कि करोड़ों

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

रुपये के हीरे व जवाहरात लगे हुए थे। उन्होंने यह ऐलान कर दिया कि यह कुत्ता यह बहुमूल्य कंठा पहन कर जहां जहां तक मेरा इलाका जाता है वहां यह घूमेगा। अगर चालीस दिन के बाद यह कुत्ता इस बेशकीमत कंठे के साथ वापिस लौट आता है तो मैं समझूंगा कि मेरी गवर्नरशिप कामयाब है लेकिन अगर 40 दिन के अन्दर कोई इस का कंठा खोल लेता है तो मेरी गवर्नरशिप के ऊपर लानत होगी। कहां तो हमारे देश में वह मियार था और वहां यह हालत है कि दिन पर दिन तरह तरह के जरायम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं है यहीं दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर क्राइम्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और यह हालत इस देश की राजधानी की हो रही है। 25, 25 अगुवा के केस यहां पर होते हैं। बड़ोरों के घर में और एम० पीज० के घरों में चोरियां होती हैं। यहां सालीसिटर जनरल को गला घोंट कर हत्या कर दी गई और मजा यह है कि कोई भी जिम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं है। इस तरह से राज्य नहीं चल सकता। राज्य चलाने का एक ही तरीका है। राज्य चलेगा दोनियात से मौरेल से। राज्य चलेगा आचार शास्त्र से, राज्य चलेगा धर्म से। लेकिन अगर मौरेल ठीक नहीं होगा, अखलाक की तालीम नहीं होगी तो राज्य नहीं चल सकता है। हमारे ही भारत के उस पुराने कलचर की नकल करके शीले ने लिखा है :—

"The most fatal error that has happened in the world was the separation of political and ethical sciences."

उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अगर राज्य के अन्दर से, राजनीति में से धर्मशास्त्र को निकाल दिया जाय, आचार शास्त्र को राजनीति शास्त्र से अलग कर दिया जाय तो देश के अन्दर तबाही आती है और यही सब से बड़ी गलती है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि धर्मविहीन राजनीति हमारे लिए पाप है। हमें उस मौरेल और अखलाक को अपने बीच में सदा कायम रखना है। जाहिर है कि अगर मनुष्यों का चरित्र उज्ज्वल होगा तो देश उज्ज्वल होगा लेकिन अगर मनुष्यों का चरित्र उज्ज्वल नहीं होगा तो देश भी उज्ज्वल नहीं हो सकता है। हमारा व्यक्तिगत चरित्र ऊंचा होगा तो देश का चरित्र भी ऊंचा हो जायेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बस मैं अपने काम को शुरू करके बैठने ही वाला हूं। मैं आज फिर फिर फिर एक बार साफ तौर से ऐलान कर देना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह सरकार वाकई यह चाहती है कि देश के अन्दर सुख व समृद्धि हो तो आज देश के अंदर जो करोड़ों इंसान भूखे पड़े हुए हैं, उनकी तरफ वह ध्यान दे, उनको वह रोटी, रोजी व कपड़ा दे तभी जा कर यह देश उठेगा।

6 करोड़ गूजर इस देश के अन्दर बसते हैं और यह वह लोग हैं जिन्होंने कि पुरु को पैदा किया जिसने कि सिकन्दर के दांत खट्टे किये जिन्होंने कि राजधानी की रक्षा की और अपना संरक्षण प्रदान किया आज वे बेचारे घर से बे घर हैं। इन 6 करोड़ गूजरों का कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है। उनका एक भी प्रतिनिधि इस पार्लियामेंट में नहीं है।

इसी तरह से यह 26 करोड़ जनता जो आज मारी, मारी फिरती है, एक अंगुल भूमि बैठने के लिए उन्हें मयस्सर नहीं है। अगर वाकई सरकार यह चाहती है कि सही मायनों में इस देश में राम राज्य आये और जनता खुशहाल हो तो उस का तरीका यही है कि देश में से सभी प्रकार का शोषण तत्काल बन्द हो। अरबपतियों और करोड़पतियों से रुपया ले कर गरीबों के बेहतरी के बारे

खर्च किया जाय । इस सरकार को जोकि अपने को जनता की सरकार कहती है उस का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह इस 26 करोड़ की आबादी को जोकि आज बुरी हालत में है उनको राहत पहुंचाने का इंतजाम करें । अगर सरकार इस काम को नहीं कर सकती है तो पब्लिक इस काम को कर लेगी लेकिन गांधी का रास्ता यह है कि सरकार पाप का प्रायश्चित करे और इन लोगों के रहन सहन का इंतजाम करे । मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए इस प्रस्ताव को रखता हूं और उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का बड़ा आभार मानूंगा जो कि इसका समर्थन करेंगे ।

I move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Vols I—III) together with the memorandum explaining the action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1956."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Vols. I-III) together with the memorandum explaining the action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd September, 1956."

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): How long will this discussion continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only till 2.30 when the other business will be taken up. It will spill over to the next session. The time limit will be 15 minutes.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): I feel very strongly on the report of the Backward Classes Commission. The Government may be guilty of many lapses, many faults, but I am sure nothing is greater than the lapse in not bringing this Report before the House so far. This Commission was not appointed just because there was a Minister belonging to the backward classes who wanted a commission to be appointed, nor was it appointed as a matter of humanity on the part of President because he felt the condition of the backward classes was pitiable and, therefore, a commission was appointed. There was a specific provision in the Constitution under which it was the bounden duty of the President to appoint a Commission. Although the word "may" is used in the relevant article I am sure nobody will quarrel with me when I say that it is not to optional or discretionary for the President to appoint or not appoint a commission. According to my reading it was incumbent on the part of the President to appoint a commission and accordingly he did appoint one, but after a great deal of delay.

The Constitution of India was adopted on the 26th January 1960. Shri Thakkar Bapa, a person whose name will be remembered by all people who are backward in India, it was he who laboured throughout his life to improve the conditions of the Adibasis. But when he saw that there was greater neglect of the other backward classes, because of his sympathy for these classes, he wrote to the President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others that this Commission which was provided for in the Constitution should be appointed at an early date. Yet, in spite of his efforts, Government took three long years before appointing the Commission. The Commission took two years to finalize its report. It is now 9½ years since the publication of that report which as I said, is not according to the whim of a Minister, not even because of a resolution passed in this House by a majority but because of a specific provision in the Constitution and that report is yet to be discussed by this House. I do not think there is any greater instance of the Constitution being treated with such utter contempt

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

When we come to the House for the first time, we swear in the name of the Constitution. Every one of us is supposed to respect the Constitution and obey or follow its provisions. Yet, the Government have deliberately rather suppressed the report of this Commission all these years. I think it is an inexcusable failure on the part of Government for which nobody else could be held responsible.

What is the present position of these backward classes? It is most tragic. Not only has the report of the Commission not been published, debated and its recommendations accepted, but even what was being done before the appointment of the Commission is being abrogated or washed off, leaving these communities to their fate instead of improving them. I feel it is chimerical and absolutely unreal for the Government spokesman to talk of classless and casteless society when they function in this way, so far as the other backward classes are concerned. I would like everybody to search his heart and say whether he has advanced even a single inch in removing the poison of caste from his own mind. I make bold to say that except Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru there are not many people who are free from this poison of caste.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav (Barabanki): There are others too.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I wonder. Unfortunately, though everbody wants to abolish caste, the condition of the society is such that we are not making any progress. It would, therefore, be the height of injustice for the Government to neglect these people when they claim consideration on the ground of social backwardness. But the present position is that even the few facilities which were available to these people in the field of education are being withdrawn.

I have taken the greatest interest in this matter. My hon. friend has paid me a compliment and I thank him very much for it. May I tell him that it was entirely due to my efforts that the post-matric scholarships were given to the backward classes? Dr. Ambedkar was the champion of the causes of the Scheduled Castes and Shri Thakkar Bapa championed the cause of the Adibasis. I was responsible in the year 1949-50 in writing to Maulana Saheb and the Prime Minister that there are crores of people who are more backward in some cases than even the Scheduled Castes and merely because they have never demanded anything agitated about, nothing is being given to them. We know what the population of Muslims in this country was and what were the privileges and facilities given to them by the British Government so long as they were here. That was because they were united and demanded protection.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): It was for some purpose.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Of course, they had the purpose of dividing and ruling in this country and, therefore, they did it; but because the other Backward Classes were never united, never agitated, never non-cooperated with this Government and went to jail for the country's freedom and made every possible sacrifice without a distinction of being separate from anybody, they did not receive anything. I, therefore, wrote a long letter to the Prime Minister which he sent to Maulana Sahib and because Shri Humayun Kabir was the Secretary, they took some notice of my letter. The post-matric scholarships that they started was the result of my acting in this matter.

Of course, there are many recommendations which the Commission has made. Even Kaka Kalelkar originally accepted all those recommendations contained in the report. But something happened between the

night of the 30th March, 1953 and the 31st and, therefore, we have a spectacle, a very strange spectacle. I would even like that a very high-power commission or authority should go into the various happenings. The kind of note that the Chairman of the Commission wrote, although accepting and putting down his signature to all the recommendations, is a very mysterious thing that has happened, because the note which the Chairman has written in addition to the signing of the Commission's Report negatives all that was resolved upon and recommended by the Commission. The Chairman, who signs the report and accepts all the recommendations, goes back upon it in so thorough a manner as to negative almost every recommendation contained in the Report. Some of my friends, who were members of the Commission, say that this amounts to a forgery. I would not go so far as that, but I would like this matter to be investigated. It is a very strange spectacle.

The position is that according to the Constitution this Commission was to be appointed and after the Commission had reported the following things were to be done:—

> "The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

For 9½ years the Government has failed to do this. Besides that, what they are doing now is to wipe out the other Backward Classes altogether by the spacious announcement that there should be no caste, that the caste rigidity should disappear and no scholarships are hereafter to be given on the ground of social backwardness. The caste may be a thing which we want to abolish, but those who have suffered neglect as a result of caste must be protected at least for some time till they get a certain minimum standard of living; otherwise, the unfortunate people, whom my hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, has described, will never have a chance.

As a result of these scholarships which were being given for the last 10 or 15 years, lots of people, hundreds of boys and girls have come out from these classes which were neglected. But if this is stopped, you will be doing double injustice. I have no quarrel with the advance boys and girls. We want everybody to be advanced, but the thing is that we are so poor, our resources are so slender that we cannot afford to give concessions and facilities to everybody who is poor. It is because our resources are limited. Even today what is the amount of the scholarships? I do not think it is more than about Rs. 12 crores or so. Originally it was only a few lakhs of rupees. A lot of effort on our part went behind in increasing these scholarships. Even today the other Backward Classes have not agitated so much for their representation in the services. The main thing is to afford them the scholarships which were being given so far. These should be continued and they should be admitted in Government institutions more easily than they are likely to be as a result of their competence. These are the two demands which were granted and were in operation till the present year. These things are also being abrogated which, I think, is a very shameful thing for the Government to do. If these two things are done, there will be some sort of relief to those people and we will also be honouring the assurance most solemnly given by no less a person than Shri Rajagopalachari when he was the Home Minister.

I would beg of you to listen to the few extracts which I have put down here. When a similar thing about the Backward Classes was being discussed, Shri Rajagopalachari said on the floor of this House on the 5th April, 1951:—

> "....Every concession to which backward tribes and classes were

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

entitled in regard to welfare work and the like cannot be affected by this, because executively the Government is responsible for all these people, whatever the nomenclature of the castes may be. I do not think that....".

At that moment I got up and pointed out:—

"On a point of fact, Sir, I would like to point out that although it is not the intention of Government that any privileges or concessions enjoyed by any castes or sub-castes should be taken away, yet as a matter of fact, because of this redistribution of the various schedules, cases have occurred of students being disallowed scholarships and other concessions in the middle of the session. There are such cases in Madhya Pradesh."

Shri Rajagopalachari said:—

"That is why I used the term "assurance" in this connection. If there has been any misapprehension in the matter of such concessions, Government will take every step to see that any nomenclatural differences or other difference; that might have arisen on account of the President's order should not stand in the way of the giving of such concessions."

Further, he has categorically assured that any facility that is enjoyed by anybody would continue.

This is the most reasonable facility. Nobody in his conscience can say that these are unreasonable concessions, namely, giving of scholarships after they have passed matriculation and giving them admission; in Government institutions which on account of mere merit they cannot get. I refer to these assurances because they are being deprived of what was given to them apart from the Commission, apart from the reasonableness of these recommendations and apart from the need that every recommendation made by the Commission should be accepted by the Government because they are fair, reasonable and necessary not only in the interest of the Backward Classes but also in the national interest. I would like to warn the Government that the Indian nation can never be strong unless you show sympathy and consideration for every section of the community in India. If you pick and choose, if you are not impartial in your behaviour, people will loose faith in you. It is a big chunk of the population and if you are not true to your principles and if you do not keep these people pleased, I am sure....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to go on for a few minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can continue on the next day.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th September, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th September, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Bi-en Dutta on the 18th September, 1964:—

"This House is of opinion that pending the lifting of Emergency which is long overdue, the repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder should not be used against political, Trade Union and other workers of the Democratic movement or for suppression of people's agitation for food and against high prices."

Twenty-seven minutes have already been taken and thirty-three minutes are left. How much time does the Minister want for reply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): About twenty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then two Members can have five minutes each.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Before we proceed further may I make a submission? Private Members' Resolutions are to be taken up today. My resolution is fourth in the list. So I may be allowed to introduce it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Well, it depends upon the time.

Shri Bade: Before five o' clock, suppose there are two or three minutes. I will introduce the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa—five minutes each.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): जिस रूप में डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उस का मैं विरोध करता हूं । आज इन रूल्ज के अन्तर्गत किनको पकड़ा जाता है, इसको आप देखें । जो अनाज की मांग करता है, जो कपड़े की मांग करता है, जो रोटी की मांग करता है, उसको तो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के तहत पकड़ लिया जाता है लेकिन जो तोड़ फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां करते हैं, जो देश में बगावत करना चाहते हैं, उनको पकड़ा नहीं जाता है ।

आज अपोजीशन वालों को इन रूल्ज के तहत पकड़ा जाता है, इनको इनके तहत पकड़ा जाता है, जो सिर मालिश करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं या जो पार्टियां मिनिस्टरों आप का सिर मालिश करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होती हैं । इन्हीं लोगों को इन्हीं पार्टियों के लोगों को पकड़ने की ताक में आप रहते हैं । जैन समिति की रिपोर्ट ने भी कहा है कि ऐसी जो पार्टियां हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाय जो सरकार के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाए । दो दिन पहले इसी हाउस में प्रेस काउंसिल के बारे में बहस चल रही थी तो हमारे आलवा साहब ने कहा था कि पेपर सरकार के अधिकार में कर दिये जायेंगे तो ये जो विरोधी हैं ये बिल्कुल कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकेंगे, इनको कुचल कर रख दिया जाएगा । डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि विरोधियों को कुचला जाए । हम कहते हैं कि जो तोड़ फोड़ की कार्रवाईयां करते हैं, उनको इसके अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाए और जेलों में बन्द किया जाए । बिहार के अन्दर, राउरकेला के अन्दर कम्युनिस्टों की गैर-कानूनी हरकतें चल रही हैं । वहां पर विस्फोट होते रहते हैं । दूसरी जगहों पर भी इनकी हरकतें चल रही हैं, वही आगे आकर उपद्रव करते हैं । लेकिन उनको कतई छोड़ दिया जाता है, उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती है, उनको पकड़ा नहीं जाता है । उनके पकड़े जाने की मांग जो करते हैं, जो मजदूरों का समर्थन करते हैं और उन के समर्थन में जो बोलते हैं, उनको पकड़ कर जेलों में बन्द

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

कर दिया जाता है, । जो हवा को देख कर बात करते हैं, हवा को देख कर जो अपना एटीट्यड बदल देते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है । जैसे मान लो, किसी को दबोचने का वक्त आता है तो अगर वे कांग्रेस से मिल जाते हैं, कांग्रस के लिये वोट कर देते हैं, तो उनको दबोचा नहीं जाता है । अभी थोड़ा सा प्रश्न आया अनाज का । हमारे यहां कोटे के व्यापारियों ने कुछ ऐसा बताया कि हमारे पास सिर्फ इतना सा अनाज है, तो उठा करके व्यापारियों के अध्यक्ष को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के तहत गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । डिफेंस आफ इंडया रूल्ज का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो साफ बात कहने वाला है उसी को आप पकड़ लें । अगर ये रूल्ज अपोजीशन वालों के लिए ही बने हुए हैं तो इन रूल्ज को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये, इनको खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये । इन रूल्ज के आगे और भी कितने ही रूल्ज आपने बना रखे हैं जिन से आप अपोजीशन वालों को दबाते हैं और ये रूल्ज आप ने उनको दबाने के लिये ही बना रखे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप क्यों नहीं इन रूल्ज का उन के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करते है, जिन के खिलाफ इनका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये । ।

पिम्परी के अन्दर आप देखें कि कितने दिन हड़ताल चली । पूरी की पूरी फैक्ट्री को कम्यूनिस्टों ने अपना अड्डा बना रखा है । जो इस तरह के स्थानों में भ्रामक प्रचार करते हैं, उनको क्यों एरेस्ट नहीं किया जाता है ? क्यों उनको शह दी जाती है ?

कोट के अन्दर कई 15-20 दिन पहले एक मुल्ला साहब आये थे । उन्होंने बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक भाषण दिया । उनको ऐसा करने से रोका नहीं गया । कलक्टर साहब देखते ही रह गये, मैजिस्ट्रेट साहब देखते रह गये । उनको डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के तहत किसी ने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया । अगर किसी जनसंघ वाले ने या किसी और पार्टी के आदमी ने ऐसा आपत्तिजनक भाषण दिया होता तो उसको उसी वक्त स्टेज पर से उतरने से पहले ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया होता । लेकिन उस मुल्ला साहब को छोड़ दिया गया । उसकी गिरफ्तारी के वारंट निकले हुए 12–13 दिन हो गये हैं और पंद्रह पुलिस के आदमी हैदराबाद उनको पकड़ने के लिये गये हुये हैं । लेकिन उनको अभी तक गिरफ्तार करके नहीं लाया जा सका है । सरकार को जिन से वोट मिलते हैं उनको तो वह गिरफ्तार नहीं करती है । विरोधियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये हमेशा तत्पर रहती है । क्यों नहीं उसने इन मुल्ला साहब को प्लेटफार्म पर ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया और जेल में बन्द कर दिया ? वह ऐसा कर सकती थी, लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया । वोटों की खातिर सरकार लोगों को जो इस तरह के तत्व हैं, उनको स्वतंत्र छोड़े हुए है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिनकी हरकतें देश के लिये घातक हैं उनको इसके अन्तर्गत पकड़ा जाए, जो तोड़ फोड़ की कार्रवाइयां करते हैं उन के खिलाफ इन रूल्ज का प्रयोग किया जाए । जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर ऐसी हरकतें चल रही हैं । एक झूठे बलवे के नाम पर हजारों हिन्दुओं को वहां कत्ल किया गया । देशद्रोही हरकतों पर आप चैक लगाइये । फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब ने यहां पर एक बहुत ही खतरनाक भाषण दिया था, उनको आपने क्यों नहीं एरेस्ट किया ? जयप्रकाश नारायण जी और शेख जो हरकतें कर रहे हैं उनको क्यों नहीं गिरफ्तार किया गया । इसी तरह के और भी कितने ही आदमी हैं जिन को एरेस्ट नहीं किया गया है । क्या उनके लिए ये रूल्ज नही हैं । डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज उन के लिए होने चाहियें जो देश-

द्रोही हैं, जो देश द्रोही हरकतें करते हैं, कश्मीर में या विदेशों में जा जा कर जो हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ बगावत का झंडा बुलन्द करते हैं, उनको पकड़ना बहुत ही जरूरी है । उनके लिए ही डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज होने चाहियें

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hathi.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed seven or eight minutes to the previous speaker, and now I have to call the Minister.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This is an important resolution. Something has happened in West Bengal; on the 25th several hundred persons were arrested under the D. I. R., and we would not have any chance to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): D. I. R. has been abused in West Bengal.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Mover of this Resolution has worded the resolution as under:

> "This House is of opinion that pending the lifting of Emergency which is long overdue, the repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder should not be used against political, Trade Union and other workers of the Democratic movement or for suppression of people's agitation for food and against high prices."

There are, as will be seen from this resolution, two or three presumptions drawn. The first is that the lifting of the Emergency is long overdue; the second is that there are repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder which are being used against political, Trade Union and other workers of the Democratic movement; and the third is that they are used for the suppression of people's agitation for food and against high prices.

He started by saying and wanted to establish his first proposition, namely, that there was no Emergency. But the one reason which he thought to be the most important, because he started from that reason, was this. He said:

> "First of all, I would like to stress the fact that the ruling party is not at all serious about this emergency."

This is the beginning of his speech.

> "It is during this emergency that corruption in the country has become rampant. It is during this emergency that the Government had to establish the Sadachar Samiti."

I do not know whether the criteria to determine whether a state of emergency exists in the country or not could be judged from the fact that a Sadachar Samiti has been appointed or that corruption has increased. The question if appointing a Sadachar Samiti....

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): May I point out.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may wait for the reply.

Shri Hathi: ....or the question of eradicating corruption did not arise during the period of the Emergency; if the hon. Member knows, the committee of this Parliament, the Santhanam Committee, was appointed earlier, in 1962. It is not therefore right to say that it was during

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these two years that this development took place. It was earlier, and a committee had already been appointed. And it was on the report of that Committee that certain steps had to be taken. One of the steps taken was the appointment of the Vigilance Commissioner on the government side. Therefore what I want to say is that this is not the criterion. The criterion to decide is different. And he has admitted as to what the criterion should be. In the latter part of his speech he has come to the correct criterion and that is:

> "Though our country has border dispute with China...."

They would not like to call it the Chinese aggression; they would only call it a border dispute. They would also say that this is a matter which should be settled and negotiated irrespective of whether China agrees to the Colombo proposals or not. So, they do not mean this to be an emergency. They simplify it. They say, it is a matter of a very simple question of border problem which could be solved very easily and quickly and, therefore, they dilute it to the minimum they can. He says:

> "Though our country has border dispute with China, the present conditions cannot be considered as a war condition. Though at times tension occurs, time and again we have emphasised peaceful settlement of the border dispute."

Here, they say there is no emergency. That is because the mind of the party to which the hon. mover of the Resolution belongs moves in that direction and it is a direction which is quite opposite to the line of thinking of the rest of the section of the country.

We had, a few days before, a question here and the question was about the resolution which the left wing Communists passed at Tenali where a portrait of Mao was also kept. I know how angry the House was against the Government for not taking any action. Now, even at the cost of being called rather liberal or even weak, the Government did not take any action against those people who passed that resolution.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Was it binding upon him?

Shri Hathi: May not be; I talk of political parties. I am replying to the charge....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You said, the party to which the mover of the Resolution belonged.

Shri Hathi: His one charge is that we are using these Defence of India Rules for curbing the political opponents. One of the political parties is the left-wing Communist Party. That is one of the political parties which is certainly an opposition political party so far as the Congress party is concerned. Still, we did not take any action against the people even at the cost of being called liberal or weak, whatever it is, and still the charge against the ruling party sought to be levelled at is that we are using these Defence of India rules for curbing the opponents.

Now, I shall come to the figures and show how many opponents, mainly Communists, are or have been detained during this emergency right from the beginning. The total number of persons detained under the Defence of India Rules from the declaration of emergency upto 31st August is 3,006. Out of this....

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchiapalli): 3,006 only?

Shri Hathi: I mean only under the Defence of India Act, not under other Acts.

Shri Nambiar: It is a very small number.

Shri Bade: I would request the hon. Minister to supply us the information as to how many persons under the Defence of India Rules have been detained.

Shri Nambiar: He will give the figure.

Shri Bade: For all the parties.

Shri Nambiar: Out of 40 crores of people, the figure of 3000 persons is too small.

Shri Hathi: Again, according to the statement showing the number of persons in detention today, as on 31-8-64, the figure is only 986 persons. Out of this, the total number of Communists in detention is 81. This would give an idea to the House whether it can be said that the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder are utilised only for the purpose of curbing the opposition parties.

Shri Nambiar: If the number is too small, what is the harm in releasing them?

Shri Hathi: I will come to that. They are detained when they try to stop all communications, they try to stop production. . .

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir.

Shri Hathi: They did that in the Gujarat bund; they did that in the Maharashtra bund; they wanted to do that in the Bharat bund and when they are doing that . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : जी हां निश्चय आन्दोलन होगा क्या उस पर भी डी० आई आर० लगायेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is not yielding to you.

Shri Hathi: Wherever people want to resort to peaceful agitation against rise in food prices or anything of that sort, the Home Minister categorically wrote to all the Chief Ministers saying that the Defence of India Rules should not be used or they were advised not to use them against these peaceful demonstrators. When it came to the question of stopping the transport, stopping the means of communications, stopping the production etc. then this had to be used and that is at the discretion of the State Government.

My friend then made out individual cases. For example, he touched the question of detentions in Tripura, he being of course, one of them and he said that this was an illegal detention.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He did not say; the court says.

Shri Hathi: I am coming to what the court says. The question was: Did the court say that it was an illegal detention *ab initio* or that there was a question of interpretation of law or was it that the review which should have been made had not been made? I would like to make it clear before the House so that the allegation made that the detention was illegal may be dispelled. What happened was that about 65 persons including my friend were arrested. The administrator there applied his mind and ordered the release of 25 persons. But when he passed the order of releasing these 25 persons, he did not passed the order for detention of the remaining persons. Then, the question arose whether keeping the others in detention was right or proper and whether these cases had been further reviewed or not. The Judicial Commissioner held that when he applied his mind and released 25 persons it did convey that he had also applied his mind so far as the others were concerned and that he meant that the others should be detained. But the Supreme Court held that it is not sufficient, that he must apply his mind to each one case and issue a

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fresh order detaining them. Now, that was the question of detention. It was not the question of illegal detention. It was a question of the procedure for reviewing the cases and the question whether that shows that 25 persons should be released and the others should be detained and whether that meant the real compliance with the procedure or not. That was the point. But, anyway, they have been released and since then I do not think that Government have again issued any warrant of arest for these detenus, because the policy of the Government is to detain them only to the extent to which it is necessary and for the purpose for which it is necessary so to do, and not a second further than that.

Then, my hon. friend mentioned some instances about Goa. He said that the people were wrongly arrested there under the DIR. He quoted a passage from a newspaper. When he was quoting it, I thought that he was going to say that the paper had commented that those people were arrested for no fault of theirs, or that there was no danger to the economy, there was no danger, of any stoppage of work or something of that kind, but they were detained only because Government wanted to detain their political opponents. But when he quoted the passage, I found that either he had missed the passage or he wanted to quote some other passage.

The passage which he quoted read thus:

> "Fearing that the strike might be prolonged, jeopardizing further India's economy, the Government of Goa sought the assistance of the Defence Ministry and also the Port Trust of Cochin and Bombay."

Fearing that the strike might be prolonged and that it might jeopardize further India's economy, they had taken that action; that means, that it had been already jeopardized, according to the paper, and it had thought that it might further be jeopardized.

Shri Nambiar: Any strike and any stoppage of work will naturally give some difficulty to the economy. So, all strikes are going to be suppressed under the DIR. Are we to take it like that?

Shri Hathi: Some difficulty is a different matter. Some difficulty is something different, and jeopardizing the economy is something else.

Shri Nambiar: Stoppage of work will naturally create some difficulty.

Shri Hathi: There was a time when the trade union workers including the members of the Communist Party also had agreed to a truce resolution. They had understood the significance of stoppage of work; they had realised and understood that stoppage of work would affect production and it would have a far-reaching effect on the economy of the country, and, therefore, they had agreed to that truce resolution.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Did the Government have no obligation under that truce resolution? What has happened to that?

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that.

So far as the employers are concerned, they have also their mutual or reciprocal obligations. . . . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Government must hold the price-line. What has happened to that?

Shri Hathi: To the extent that they would not fulfil those obligations, they also should be booked. I have no quarrel about it. My quarrel is only in regard to stoppage of production. My hon. friend Shri Nambiar had

asked that 'What does it matter, if production is affected as a result of stoppage of work'? I am only replying to that point. I am not replying to the other things.

Shri Biren Dutta: If Government had intervened in Goa in favour of the workers, there would have been no necessity to use the DIR.

Shri Hathi: Then my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned some cases relating to the State Government, and he mentioned about Bhopal, for instance. Those are matters which are within the jurisdiction of the State Government. I have already said on so many occasions that I shall convey the request to the State Government in regard to those cases. It has been our policy not to use the DIR in a way which would not justify the detention from the point of view of the ground or the reasons for which they are meant. That is all that I have to say.

Shri Biren Dutta: I have heard the answer given by the hon. Minister, but I am not convinced at all. First of all, I would like to clarify my position. The hon. Minister is misinformed about my position in relation to the Communist Party. He may have his own source of information, but he wants to give expression to an idea which is not true.

Then, I would point out to the hon. Minister that the truce resolution involves a double obligation. The case in Goa particularly was held in favour of the workers and not against them. If the Government could have intervened in favour of the workers, there would not have been any necessity to use the DIR at all. But the DIR were used vindictively. That was my contention, and I can still prove it.

Now, I shall come to another point. There was a peaceful hartal all over India on the 25th of September. Again, the Tripura Administration had arrested three MLA's. These MLA's have been kept in prison, and they have not been allowed yet to be sworn in in the Assembly there after the elections. If that be the position, you can understand what the situation is. I have asked the Chief Minister already to look into the matter because they have not been allowed to be sworn in in the Assembly after the elections. I would request the hon. Minister here also to do the needful in the matter.

Shri Nambiar: It is strange that they have not been allowed even to be sworn in but are kept in detention still.

Shri Biren Dutta: They have not been allowed to take the oath and sit in the Assembly yet. I would like to ask whether it is necessary to keep them in detention at all.

I can quote instances from other States also, as, for instance, from West Bengal, Tripura etc. where the DIR have been used in this manner. I do not understand why Government are opposing this resolution. Probably they are doing so because they are bent upon using the DIR against those people who are agitating for good causes.

In the resolution, I have categorically mentioned that the people should not be arrested when they are working peacefully for the curbing of the high prices and for bringing about a situation in which the people can at least expect that they will not be hungry for a long time. I can refer to speeches by some of the Chief Ministers, including the Chief Minister, promising again and again before the country that the DIR would not be used against the democratic movements.

Shri Hathi: That is what I say. I repeat it.

Shri Biren Dutta: My resolution is a very simple one. If Government accept it, they can assure the country thereby that whatever mischief has already been done would not be done in the future.

With these words, I would once again request the hon. Minister to accept my resolution.

Shri Nambiar: On a point of clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now.

Shri Nambiar: I am not speaking, but I only want a clarification. Before the resolution is put to vote, I would like to seek one clarification, so that we may decide whether to vote in favour of it or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is left to the individual Members.

Shri Hathi: My hon. friend can vote against it.

Shri Nambiar: We want to know whether all strikes are going to be suppressed. If the position is clarified, then we could avoid having a division on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If people are co-operative, there would not be strikes.

Shri Nambiar: The prices are going up. Let the Government reduce the prices, and we shall not ask the people to strike.

15.30 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that pending the lifting of Emergency which is long overdue, the repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder should not be used against political, Trade Union and other workers of the Democratic movement or for suppression of people's agitation for food and against high prices.".

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Nambiar: They want to suppress democracy by voting against it. Why do you vote against it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They want to use the DIR against political opponents.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We do not want dictatorship here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is not dictatorship.

श्री चं० लाल चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मशीन ने वर्क नहीं किया। मेरा डिवीजन नम्बर 293 है। मेरा वोट "नोज" में दर्ज कर लिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His statement will be recorded.

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): My machine is not working. I am for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His statement will also be recorded.

Division No. 12] **[15.03 hrs.**

AYES

Bhoel, Shri P.H.
Biren Dutta, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Elias Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kandappan Shri S.
Kro · Singh, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Krishnarai Singh, Shri
M · hato, Shri Bhajahari
[illegible] Shri
[illegible] Dr. U.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nambiar, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Swamy, Shri Sivam rthi
Utiya, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Beera, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bhawani, Shri Lakh
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
ChuniLal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gautam, Shri J.P.
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mallick, Shri Ram Chandra
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sabhodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad Shri
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary Shri R.S.
Tombi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Varma, Shri M.L.
Veerabhadrappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vyas, Shri Rachelal
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes 20; Noes 93.

The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

15.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन में यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं कि:-

"This House is of opinion that corruption and immorality be eradicated from Government Departments and public life."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा भारत देश कई सदियों से गुलाम था । उसके स्वतन्त्र होने की आशा नहीं थी । लेकिन हम सब ने देखा कि हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ । इसके लिये हमारे देशवासियों को कांग्रेस को, और मुख्यत: राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी को अनेक धन्यवाद देना चाहिए तथा उनका आभार मानना चाहिए कि उन्होंने हमारे देश को स्वतन्त्र कराया ।

भारत को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति होने के बाद यह आशा थी कि हमारे देश में रामराज्य अथवा सुराज्य स्थापित होगा । यह महान दु:ख का विषय है कि हमारे राष्ट्रपिता को हमसे जुदा कर दिया गया जिसके कारण हमारे राम राज्य की भावना कल्पना मात्र ही रह गई ।

[श्री अचल सिंह]

पिछले 17 वर्षों में हमारे राष्ट्र ने जहां आशातीत भौतिक प्रगति की है वहां उसका इतना नैतिक पतन हुआ जिसकी स्वप्न में भी खयाल नहीं था ।

हम आज आये दिन देखते हैं कि गांवों में शहरों में दिन दहाड़े डाके, चोरियां, राहजनी, कत्ल, चाकू चलना, जुआ, सट्टा, शराब, धोकादेही आदि आदि दुर्घटनायें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और कैबिनेट के वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों व कई राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को जिक्र व बातचीत की । उनकी बातचीत से व पत्रों के उत्तरों से यह प्रतीत हुआ कि वे भी इस सवाल से चिंतित हैं और गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार में हैं कि इस बढ़ते हुए अनाचार व अनैतिकता को किस प्रकार दूर किया जाय । स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि सरकार तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न करती रहती है और भी करेगी लेकिन ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि जनता भी इस काम में हाथ बंटाये ।

मैंने इस विषय पर विचारने के वास्ते आगरे के मुख्य मुख्य नागरिकों की कई मीटिंगें कीं कि आखिर किस तरीके से जनता को इसमें सहयोग देना चाहिए । हम सब लोग इस नतीजे पर आये कि हमको इस अनैतिकता व भ्रष्टाचार के निराकरण के वास्ते एक संस्था अवश्य स्थापित करनी चाहिए जिसके द्वारा इस चीज को उठाया जाय और इस बढ़ती हुई अनैतिकता को रोका जाय । इस हेतु हमने आगरे में एक संस्था स्थापित की जिसका कि नाम आगरा नैतिक नागरिक संघ रक्खा गया । यह तय पाया गया कि इसके जरिए इस अभियान को उठाया जाए । इसी सम्बन्ध में हमने 19 अप्रैल को एक विचार गोष्ठी (सैमिनार) किया जिसका उद्घाटन हमारे मित्र श्री हरिकृष्ण मेहताब द्वारा किया गया । उसमें तमाम इन बातों पर विचार किया गया कि किस तरीके से हम भ्रष्टाचार को अथवा अनैतिकता को सरकारी विभागों में से और जनता के बीच में से अलग कर सकते हैं । उस पर काफ़ी बहस मुबाहिसा हुआ । उसकी रिपोर्ट भी छाप दी गई जिसकी प्रतियां मंत्री, केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्रांतीय सरकारों तथा तमाम अन्य कार्यालयों को भेज दी गई ।

मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारा भारतवर्ष एक प्राचीन व पुरातन देश है और यहां हमेशा नैतिकता और स्प्रिचुएलिज्म का आदर रहा लेकिन कुछ वर्षों से हमारे आचार, विचार गिरते गये, खासतौर से दूसरी लड़ाई से जब कि अंग्रेजों ने कंट्रोल लगाया था । महात्मा गांधी सदा उन कंट्रोलों के खिलाफ थे लेकिन कंट्रोलों को अंग्रेजी सरकार ने इसलिए लगाया था ताकि उनको लड़ाई के वास्ते सामान मुहैय्या हो सके लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी उसी ढांचे पर सरकारी काम जारी रक्खा और जैसा कि अंग्रेजी सरकार का तरीका था जिसकी कि वजह से हम नैतिकता को दूर नहीं कर सके लेकिन मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि नासिक कांग्रेस में मैंने कंट्रोल के बारे में एक अमेंडमेंट पेश किया था कि कंट्रोल्स खत्म किये जायें । उस समय मेरा प्रस्ताव गिर गया था तब भी मुझे खुशी है कि उस समय श्री रफ़ी अहमद किदवई ने कंट्रोल को खत्म किया, श्री राजगोपालाचार्य ने मद्रास में खत्म किया । उसके बाद यह असर हुआ कि हमारे देश में जो खाद्यान्न की बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत थी वह खत्म हो गई और लोगों को आसानी से काफी चीजें मिलने लगीं । मेरा खयाल है कि पचास परसेंट करप्शन इन कंट्रोल्स के कारण है । आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में एक जगह कलकत्ते में गेहूं 70 और 80 रुपये मन बिक रहा है

और वह दूसरी जगहों पर 20–25 रुपये मन और कहीं पर 40 रुपये मन बिक रहा, है । जब कि यह सब स्थान भारतीय संघ के अन्दर ही हैं और इस नाते यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत है कि कहीं पर तो लोगों को गेहूं 25 रुपये मन मिल जाये और वही गेहूं दूसरी जगह पर—कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि जगहों पर—70 और 80 रुपये पर मिले । हम देखते हैं कि जब कोई कट्रोल हो जाता है किसी चीज के मूवमेंट पर तो बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार होता है । मिसाल के वास्ते एक प्रदेश में चीनी 1 रुपये 43 नये पैसे प्रति किलो बिकती है तो उसी से मिले हुए दूसरे प्रदेश में तीन रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से बिकती है और तीन रुपये किलो की दर से जितनी चीनी चाहें मिल जाती है । मैंने देखा है कि जिन चीजों का मूवमेंट कंट्रोल्ड होता है उनमें काफी गड़बड़ चलती है । उत्तर प्रदेश से राजस्थान में जब चावल के मूवमेंट पर कंट्रोल था तो मैंने स्वयं देखा कि आगरे से बीसियों ट्रक चावल लदे रोज जाते थे और उन दिनों एक, एक ट्रक वाला हजारों रुपये नाजायज तौर पर कमा लिया करता था । यही गड़बड़ चीनी, गेहूं आदि के मामले में भी चलती है । जहां गेहूं का भाव 25 रुपये मन है वहां से उसको स्मगल करके बम्बई और कलकत्ते आदि नगरों में ले जाते हैं जहां कि उसका भाव 70 रुपये और 80 रुपये है । यह तमाम भ्रष्टाचार इन कट्रोलों की वजह से हो रहा है और मेरा खयाल है कि अगर आज यह कंट्रोल हट जायें तो पचास परसेंट करप्शन दूर हो सकता है ।

हम देखते हैं कि इस समय दूध, घी, तेल, दवा आदि सब चीजों में मिलावट हो रहा है । आज कोई चीज शुद्ध नहीं मिल सकती है, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप हमारी हैल्थ पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । मिलावट को रोकने के लिए कानून बना हुआ है । मैं आगरा में देखता हूं कि दूध में मिलावट करने पर लोगों को पांच सौ रुपये से दो हजार रुपये तक जर्माना होता है और साल, दो साल की सजा भी होती है, लेकिन फिर भी एडल्ट्रेशन नहीं रुकता है और अभी भी काफ़ी मिलावट होती है । मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों में स्वार्थ-भावना इतनी बढ़ गई है कि लोग न नैतिकता को देखते हैं और न आदर्श को, बल्कि केवल पैसे को ही देखते हैं । केवल कानून से मिलावट को रोकना बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

जहां तक टक्सिज का सम्बन्ध है, इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज में चोरी कम होती है, जब कि सेल्ज टैक्स जैसे डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज में बहुत चोरी होती है । मेरा खयाल है कि अगर सेल्ज टैक्स इनडायरेक्ट तरीके से लिया जाये, तो सौ रुपये वसूल हो सकते हैं, जब कि डायरेक्ट तरीके से केवल दस रुपये वसूल होते हैं । जब कोई अच्छे लोग, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्टस भी किसी दुकान पर कुछ ख़रीदने के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे दुकानदार को कहते हैं कि हम को पर्ची की जरूरत नहीं है, तुम सेल्ज-टैक्स मत लगाओ । दुकानदार उन की बात मान कर बग़ैर पर्ची काटे उन को सामान दे देता है और सेल्ज-टैक्स नहीं लगाता है । इस तरह आप देख सकते हैं कि सेल्ज टैक्स बहुत करप्शन पैदा करता है । मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके, डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज की जगह इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज लगाए जाने चाहिएं ।

हम सब जानते हैं कि इनकम टैक्स व अन्य टैक्सों के मामले में भी बहुत करप्शन होता है । इस का कारण यह है कि जितने ज्यादा टैक्सिज लगेंगे, उतनी ही ज्यादा चोरी होगी । पहले बहुत कम टैक्सिज थे, इस लिए उन की चोरी भी कम होती थी । आज टैक्सिज बहुत ज्यादा हैं और इस लिए हर एक आदमी इस बात की कोशिश करता है कि टैक्स से बचो और पैसा बचाओ । इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि टैक्सिज में कमी की जाये, जिस से जनता को राहत मिले और चोरी में भी कमी हो ।

आज सिविल कोर्टस और क्रिमिनल कोर्टस में खूब रिश्वत चलती है । अदालतों

[श्री अचल सिंह]

में हर एक पेशकार रिश्वत मांगता है । अगर कोई मामूली सैक्शन 323 का मुकदमा भी हो, तो दस, बीस, पचास पेशियां पड़ना मामूली बात है, जिस से मुवक्किलों को बहुत परेशान होना पड़ता है, लेकिन वकीलों को पैसे मिलते हैं । हमारी न्याय-व्यवस्था ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के ढर्रे पर चल रही है । इसी लिए जनता को इतनी परेशानी हो रही है । भारत-वर्ष में तो बहुत सादी न्याय-व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । हमारे यहां पंचायतें होनी चाहिएं जो कि मामला सुनें और वहीं का वहीं उस को तय कर दें । हमारे गांवों में ग्राम-पंचायतें खोली गई हैं, जो कि बहुत मामले तय कर रही हैं । अगर शहरों में भी इसी प्रकार पंचायतें स्थापित की जायें और उन के ज़रिये ही सब मामले तय हों, तो मामलों का निपटारा जल्दी हो सकेगा, जनता को इतना पैसा भी नहीं ख़र्च करना पड़ेगा और करप्शन भी नहीं होगा । आज हमारी कोर्टस की यह हालत है कि अगर कोई गुनाहागार भी ठीक सफ़ाई दे देता है, तो वह बच जाता है, जब कि सच्चा आदमी फंस जाता है । इस लिए हमें अपनी न्याय-व्यवस्था में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां एक्साइज़ इंस्पैक्टर, इनकम टैक्स इंस्पैक्टर, सैनिटरी इंस्पैक्टर, पुलिस इंस्पैक्टर, लेबर इंस्पैक्टर, कस्टम्ज़ इंस्पैक्टर आदि कई प्रकार के इंस्पैक्टर हैं । इंस्पैक्टर ऐसा जन्तु है, जिस को हज़ारों रुपये की आमदनी है । इन के अलावा कानूनगो, तहसीलदार आदि और भी बहुत से अधिकारी हैं, जिन में मुश्किल से पांच, सात, दस परसेंट आदमी ऐसे होंगे, जो रिश्वत नहीं लेते होंगे और बाकी नब्बे परसेंट रिश्वत लेते हैं । मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि जब आगरा में खंडसारी पर कंट्रोल लगा, तो इंस्पैक्टर और स्टाफ़ गिनती के लिए पहुंचा । वहां पर लगभग चालीस, पचास हजार बोरा खंडसारी होगी । लेकिन जिस किसी ने इंस्पैक्टर को कुछ दे दिया, उस का सौ का पचास बोरा लख लिया गया । इस प्रकार इंस्पैक्टरों व स्टाफ़ ने हज़ारों रुपये का फ़ायदा उठाया और व्यापारियों को भी खंडसारी से बहुत फ़ायदा हुआ । इसी प्रकार जब आगरा में सोने के सम्बन्ध में सर्राफों की तलाशी हुई, तो सौ सवा-सौ दुकानों में केवल दो किलो सोना निकला, जब कि वास्तव में बहुत ज्यादा सोना निकलना चाहिए था । इस मामले में भी काफ़ी लोगों ने रुपया कमाया । इस से स्पष्ट है कि जितने ज्यादा इंस्पैक्टर होंगे, उतनी ज्यादा करप्शन बढ़ती जायेगी ।

जहां तक आनरेरी मैजिस्ट्रेट्स और जुडिशल मैजिस्ट्रेट का सम्बन्ध है, उन में बहुत कम नेक और साफ़ होते हैं । उन में बहुत ज्यादा रिश्वत चलती है, जो कि बहुत ही दुखदायी बात है ।

प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए गृह मंत्री, श्री नन्दा, ने पिछले साल नवम्बर में यह घोषणा की कि हम भ्रष्टाचार को दो बरस में ख़त्म कर देंगे । देश ने उस घोषणा का बड़ा स्वागत किया और लोगों को बहुत राहत मिली । जब कि हर जगह छोट से ले कर बड़े अधिकारियों तक में, ग़ैर-अधिकारियों में और संस्थाओं में भ्रष्टाचार फैल रहा है, तो लोगों पर इस बात का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ा कि नन्दा जी ने भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करने का बीड़ा उठाया है ।

सन्तानम् कमेटी ने एक साल तक हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा किया और उस के सामने बहुत से लोगों और महकमों ने गवाहियां दीं । उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रदेश सरकारों ने उस रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफ़ारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया, तो लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी ।

दिल्ली में सदाचार समिति का आल-इण्डिया दफ़्तर है । हमारे बहुत से भाई इस

का मजाक उड़ाते हैं । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कह दिया है कि सदाचार के बग़ैर कोई आदमी नहीं रह सकता है, सदाचार रखना है और इस लिए सदाचार समिति को जरूर रहना चाहिए और काम करना चाहिए । उन के इस वक्तव्य से जनता की ग़लतफ़हमी दूर हो गई ।

हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश का नैतिक पत्तन कैसे हो गया । पहले हमारे स्कूलों-कालेजों में धार्मिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी, जब कि अब कोई धार्मिक शिक्षा या मारल टीचिंग नहीं दी जाती है । डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी इस बारे में विचार कर रही है । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे स्कूलों-कालेजों में बच्चों को मारल टीचिंग दी जाये ।

सब से ख़ास बात यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार और अनैतिकता तभी दूर हो हो सकती है, जब मंत्री, संसद्-सदस्य, विधायाक और तमाम जिम्मेदार आदमी अपना नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा करें, सादा जीवन बितायें, अच्छे विचार और उच्च आदर्श अपने सामने रखें, क्योंकि करप्शन ऊपर से ज्यादा चलती है और नीचे वाले ऊपर वालों को देखते हैं । अगर हम लोग अच्छा, स्वच्छ और सादा जीवन बितायें, तो जनता पर उस का असर जरूर पड़ेगा ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हम ने भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में कदम नहीं उठाया, तो हमें डर है कि कहीं हम अपनी आजादी को ही खतरे में न डाल दें । अगर हमारा नैतिक स्तर गिर गया, तो न तो हम चीन तथा पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला कर सकेंगे और न ही अपनी आजादी को कायम रख पायेंगे । इस लिए हम को अपने देश से अनैतिकता को खत्म कर के मारल्ज़ को ऊंचा उठाना है और जनता में यह विश्वास पैदा करना है कि यह जनता की सरकार है और यह जनता की सेवा करेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को पेश करती हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that corruption and immorality be eradicated from Government Departments and public life."

One hour is the time allotted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): One hour is hardly enough.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I think this resolution can immediately be put to vote. There cannot be any controversy over this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does the hon. Minister want for reply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): About ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, four or five Members will have a chance.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं । किसी ने सही कहा है "यथा राजा तथा प्रजा" । पहले मंत्रीगण सारे के सारे स्वयं कसम लें और प्रण कर लें कि हम एक पाई का भी कभी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं करेंगे, झूठे परमिट या कोटे किसी को नही देंगे तो पब्लिक अपने आप सम्भल जाएगी । जिस तरह का राजा होता है, उसी तरह की और उसे देख कर ही प्रजा चलती है । आप देखें कि आज दिल्ली की तरफ सारे देश की नजरें लगी रहती हैं और लोग उत्सुकतापूर्वक देखते रहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में क्या हो रहा है । करप्शन के बारे में रोजाना कमेटियां बनाई जा रही हैं और मिनिस्ट्रीज में इन कमेटियों का जाल सा बिछ गया है लेकिन हुआ कुछ भी नहीं, इन कमेटियों से लाभ कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ अगर कोई जांच करनी होती है तो वह कमेटी बना दी जाती है और समिति के साथ ही जांच का जो काम है वह खत्म हो जाता है । यह नहीं होता है कि किसी मिनिस्टर को बरखास्त कर दिया जाए ।

[श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा]

कैरों साहब का केस हमारे सामने है । जांच रिपोर्ट छप भी गई है लेकिन अभी तक भी वह त्यागपत्र देने की बात पर विचार ही कर रहे हैं । श्री बिरेन मित्र के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के अरोप हैं लेकिन फिर भी आप उनको मंत्रिमंडल में घुसेड़े हुये हैं, मुख्य मंत्री उनको बनाये हुए हैं । यह जो भ्रष्टाचार है, यह जब तक मंत्रियों में से निकल नहीं जाता है तब तक प्रजा के अन्दर किसी प्रकार की चेतना आना, किसी प्रकार की जागृति आना मुश्किल है ।

कचौड़ी बचने वालों को आज पकड़ लिया जाता है, लेकिन जो मिठाई बनाता है, जो फैक्ट्री वाला होता है, उसके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं .....

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Sir, on a point of order. The wording and scope of the Resolution are very limited; it says that corruption should be eradicated from Government departments. The hon. Member is going much beyond the scope of the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : पब्लिक लाइफ भी इसके अन्दर है । और माननीय सदस्या देखें तो उनको इसका भी पता चल जाएगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अगर समाज में किसी प्रकार की चेतना लाना है तो पहले हमें स्वयं विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हम ईमानदार हैं या नहीं । आज कई तरह की समितियां बिठाई जाती हैं । सदाचार समितियां हर एक महकमें के लिए बना दी गई हैं । मैं ने दिल्ली के रेल विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार को देखा है । वहां पर भी विजिलेंस कमेटी बनी हुई है । उसमें भी भ्रष्टाचार है । इसकी जांच के लिए हमने नन्दा जी को लिखा है । उन्होंने हमारे उस पत्र के लिए हमें धन्यवाद दिया है । लेकिन आप देखें कि उसके बाद कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । लैटर ही लैटर में वह जांच खत्म हो गई है, धन्यवाद के लैटर के साथ ही वह चीज भी खत्म हो गई है किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है । कल बनारस का केस पार्लियामेंट में आया था । फोरमैन को तो पकड़ लिया गया लेकिन जनरल मैनेजर को छोड़ दिया गया । इस तरह से अगर आप जांच करेंगे, इस तरह का नतीजा अगर आपकी जांच के फलस्वरूप निकलेगा तो भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं हो सकेगा । अगर जांच की जाए तो उसी वक्त जिस किसी को दण्ड देना है, वह उसको दे दिया जाना चाहिए ।

एक हमारे मित्र ने कहा है कि ये जो कंट्रोल हैं, इनके कारण भी भ्रष्टाचार फैलता है । कंट्रोल में जिसको आवश्यकता चीज की होती है, वह तो लेता ही है लेकिन जिसको आवश्यकता नहीं भी होती है वह भी ले लेता है और ब्लैक करता है । इस वास्ते कंट्रोल्ज को सबसे पहले खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये । उसके बाद अधिकारियों को, जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, पकड़ा जाए ।

आज मिलावट का रोग बहुत ज्यादा फैला हुआ है । शराब के अन्दर पानी मिलाया जाता है, हल्दी के अन्दर रंग मिलाया जाता है, शहद के अन्दर कोई और मिलावट की जाती है । इस मिलावट के रोग पर भी काबू पाया जाना चाहिये ।

राजस्थान के अन्दर अमरीका से जो गेहूं आया है, उसके अन्दर पांच से दस परसेंट तक लाल ज्वार मिला कर बेची जाती है । इस ज्वार को जैसलमेर और जोधपुर में अमरीका में जानवरों के खाने के लिए भेजा था और इसको आज अनाज में मिला कर आदमियों को खिलाया जा रहा है । अमरीका से जो 45–47 रुपये के भाव से अनाज आए उस में एक आना सेर की ज्वार मिला कर जनता को नहीं बेचा जाना चाहिये, उसको जनता पर नहीं थोपा जाना चाहिये ।

जो भी इस तरह की या किसी और तरह की मिलावट करते हैं, उनको कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये । मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों को स्वयं पहले समझना चाहिये, स्वयं ईमानदार बनना चाहिये । जब ऐसा हो जाएगा तब जाकर हमारी जनता भी समझ सकती है । मंत्रिमंडल से जब भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्रियों को निकाला जाएगा तो जनता को अपने आप नसीहत हो जाएगी । सब से पहले उच्च अधिकारियों और मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों की जांच होनी चाहिए और जब ऐसा हो जाएगा तब जनता के अन्दर अपने आप यह भावना फैल जाएगी, जिसको हम फैलाना चाहते हैं, जनता अपने आप भ्रष्टाचार करने से परहेज करने लग जाएगी ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think there is nobody in this House who will not agree with what Shri Achal Singh has said. You will remember what the atmosphere was that was prevailing in this country during our independence struggle and particularly in the Constituent Assembly; and the Provisional Parliament as a result of Gandhiji's approach. Everywhere the atmosphere has been changing. There is no doubt also that in a country which had not been independent and which had been under subjugation and which had allowed itself to be dominated by a country and developed many characteristics due to which corruption was rife in this country. Gandhiji came and within a few years brought a great change in this country. It was visible all round and he laid high standards for public men everywhere to whatever party he may belong. If we want to bring about a change in the atmosphere and do away with corruption, there should be a change in the whole climate. There must be deterrent punishment for the culprits. Food adulterators should not be punished with less than death penalty. Nevertheless it is not by means of deterrent punishment alone that we shall succeed fully. We must change the climate and bring back the techniques that Gandhiji brought to work and also his approach, which he adopted while India was under foreign domination to deal with all types of nepotism and corruption. We must see how we can bring back that atmosphere. It is not good enough on the part of the Opposition to say that the Government or the Ministers are to blame for this. It is there in the society and let us all, representatives of the people here get together and see how we can get rid of corruption. I may tell Shri Achal Singh that we cannot say to Government that they should not go in for controls at a time when food is in short supply. When the situation is the like the present one, it is necessary for Government to take certain measures; Government cannot back out of it. We must face the situation being in controls and also overcome corruption and go ahead in a true manner. It is also not good enough for the Opposition merely to point a finger at the Congress Party because it so happens that the Congress is in power today.

I will finish in a minute, Sir. What is required is a heart-searching on the part of all of us and an understanding of what Gandhiji did while demanding Swaraj. He said that Swaraj was not only national independence but Swaraj was also something which we must feel in our hearts and which we must bring to bear on all our operations and activities in private and public life. While bringing in deterrent punishments let us combine to change the climate so that the high standards of the Gandhian era may come back.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बार बार कहा जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचार की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर नहीं है ..

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन कहता है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी जो माननीय सदस्या भाषण दे रही थीं उनके भाषण से मुझे यही लगा कि जैसे वह कह रही हों कि सरकार की जिम्मेवारी नहीं है, विरोधी पक्ष के लोग इसको इस तरह से रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे खुशी होती है जब इस तरह का प्रस्ताव सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक माननीय सदस्य की ओर से रखा जाता है। यह अच्छी बात है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है लेकिन समय इस पर इतना कम दिया गया है कि इस विषय के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसके पहले कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के उपाय किये जायें, यह जान लेना आवश्यक है कि भ्रष्टाचार किसे हम कहते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार के स्वरूप अलग अलग हैं। यह कई तरह से होता है। रिश्वत लेना और देना ही साधारणतः भ्रष्टाचार समझा जाता है। यही भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। और भी कई तरह के भ्रष्टाचार हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर आज की जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था है सरकार ने जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था देश के लिए निर्धारित की है, उसके अन्दर आए दिन कन्ट्रोल या परमिट की व्यवस्था आदि कई चीजें चला करती हैं।

अगर इस पर विचार किया जाये तो भारी संख्या में आज जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है खास तौर से जो ऊपरी भ्रष्टाचार है, वह उन्हीं कोटा और परमिटों के द्वारा होता है। जब तक इसे हम दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता।

इसी तरह से जब हम भ्रष्टाचार की एक परिभाषा दे दें, तब फिर हम कारणों में जायें, और जब कारण मिल जायें तब उन्हें दूर करने की कोशिश करें। जब तक इन सब बातों की जानकारी नहीं होगी तब तक सिर्फ भ्रष्टाचार की बहस करना, उसकी चर्चा करना और यह कहना कि सरकार अपनी मशीनरी को तेज करे, लोगों को पकड़े, इससे भ्रष्टाचार दूर होने को नहीं है, क्योंकि यह उन से ही हो रहा है। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि उसकी मशीनरी ठीक रहे, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में मशीनरी की कड़ाई होती भी रहती है, लेकिन जो बुनियादी कारण हुआ करते हैं, जब तक उन कारणों पर रोशनी नहीं डाली जाती, जब तक उनको दूर नहीं किया जाता, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता। मैं जल्दी जल्दी में दो तीन कारणों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे उन पर विचार करें।

असमानता आज भ्रष्टाचार का एक जबर्दस्त कारण है। आज जो सरकारी नौकरियों में भ्रष्टाचार है, खास तौर से हम सभी लोगों की नजरें दौड़ जाया करती हैं छोटे कर्मचारियों की ओर से जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है,उस की तरफ। इसका एक मुख्य कारण है कि आज बड़े अफसरों, बड़े नौकरों और साधारण जनता की आमदनी में कुछ बड़े लोगों की आमदनी में और छोटे लोगों की आमदनी में घोर विषमता है, जबर्दस्त अन्तर है। उसके रहते हुए अगर आप चाहें कि भ्रष्टाचार मिट जाये तो यह कभी संभव नहीं है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : बड़े ज्यादा भ्रष्ट हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बड़े ज्यादा भ्रष्ट हैं, इसलिये कि उनको ज्यादा तन्ख्वाहें मिलती हैं। छोट लोग वे चाहे किसी भी स्तर पर हों, उनकी नकल करते हैं कि इतना बड़ा अफसर है (*Interruptions*.) मैं माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि मेरी बात को सुनें। आज बड़े अफसर की बड़ी आमदनी होती है और वह अपना एक जीवन स्तर अपनाता है और जो लोग उसकी नकल करते हैं उन पर उसका असर पड़ता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में भ्रष्टाचार आकर ही रहेगा। इसलिये जब तक समाज में आर्थिक समानता कायम नहीं होगी, कम से कम नजदीक नहीं आयेगी, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार की यह रफ्तार घटेगी नहीं।

इस बात को कहने में मुझे कोई संकोच नही है कि पिछले सत्तरह सालों को अगर देखा जाए तो आमदनी का फर्क घटने के बजाय जबर्दस्त तरीके से बढ़ा है, खाई और चौड़ी हुई है पटी नहीं है। पता नहीं किस तरह का समाजवाद आज यह सरकार ला रही है।

इसी तरह से बार-बार कोशिश की जाती है, और अभी जो सन्तानम समिति का प्रतिवेदन था उसमें जिक्र किया गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार का जबर्दस्त कारण है राजनीतिक दलों को बड़े लोगों द्वारा दिया जाने वाला चन्दा। हो सकता है कि और दलों को भी मिलता हो, लेकिन कभी भी अगर बड़े लोगों द्वारा, बड़े कल कारखानों द्वारा, पूंजीपतियों द्वारा ज्यादा धनराशि चन्दे में जायेगी तो वह सत्तारूढ़ दल को ही जायेगी, क्योंकि जब वह किसी दल को चन्दा देते हैं अधिक मात्रा में, तो वे इस बात की अपेक्षा करते कि बदले में उन्हें भी कुछ मिले। यह स्थिति होते हुए सत्तारूढ़ दल की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह इस बात पर कोई जबर्दस्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाये।

चन्दे की बात मैं करूं कि किस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार चला करता है तो न जाने कितनी कितनी तरह की जीवन निधियां,ट्रस्ट कायम होते रहते हैं। जैसे हमारे यहां जनहित निधि कायम हुई। इस समय इस सदन में ही जो मंत्रिमंडल की एक सदस्य हैं उनको भी इस तरह की बातों में हिस्सा लेते हुए झिझक नहीं होती है। जो आजकल सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री हैं, जब वह मंत्री नहीं थीं तब उन्होंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी। एक औद्योगिक मेला हुआ था, उसके अध्यक्ष को उन्होंने लिखा कि तुमने जो रुपया कमाया है वह एक ट्रस्ट में जा रहा है। इसके फलां फलां सदस्य हैं। उसके बारे में जो चन्दा मिलेगा उसकी मैं पिता जी को सूचना दे दूंगी। इस तरह से ट्रस्ट और निधियां कायम होती हैं और उनके द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। जब तक इन सब चीजों पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगेगा, भ्रष्टाचार रुक नहीं सकता है। उल्टे होता क्या है इसको देखिये। मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। आज जब हमारे सामने माननीय वित्त मंत्री बैठा करते हैं जिनका रामनाथ गोयनका से कितना बड़ा घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं जानता, जिन से मूंदड़ा कांड को लेकर यहां से इस्तीफा दिलाया गया, वे फिर सरकार में आते हैं। इस सरकार की कैसे हिम्मत होती है कि वह ऐसे लोगों को प्रतिष्ठित करती है और मंत्रिमंडल का सदस्य बनाती है। यह भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने का तरीका नहीं है।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to observe that the question has not been rightly understood. As my predecessor said, it is a question of change of society. It is not a question of picking out anyone or taking a person as a class, and I dare say that our judiciary is incorruptible, intelligent and independent, and it compares favourably with any judicial system anywhere in the world, and our administration, especially in the higher cadres, has done wonderfully well. I was there in 1946 and 1947, and I know many of the papers were removed and many of the important papers were burnt in spite of the security that has been built up by the administrators, and nobody knew that something was missing and something was wanted. What else do you want? In the 1946-47 riots, the police not only proved their loyalty but their manhood and their sense of duty. What else can anybody in the world expect from this?

I say what any human being under such circumstances could do? They proved their mettle and they built up a new structure and it is on the labour of these people that we have a democratic system working under conditions which can serve the people in the best way.

Having said that, I would simply suggest one thing. Let the Govern-

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

ment—be it socialist or other—become the administration of a great co-operative society, let it become an agency by which the common property is administered by for the common benefit. If this seems to be impracticable, consider the vast changes that we have brought in social life. That is the question at this stage.

So far as the big people getting better off the earning of the poor worker in the factory or the worker working with his plough are concerned, I say that some people will fatten all the same. I would simply put a simple question. From the age of 10, I have been working hard but I am not so fat as my hon. friend who has sponsored this Resolution, and who has not worked anywhere. What is this damn system which allows a man to become fat without working anywhere and yet allows another man to remain thin and sickly but who, at the same time, has been working all the time? This is the vital question at this stage. I say there are not enough crimes in India, and under the law of compensation, justice is to be done. What about the productive agencies? What is there for a man whose hands are strong, whose feet are strong, if justice in the court is denied to him? Suppose the father is mudered and suppose his land is caught hold of by an unscrupulous money-lender. I see no human justice in not allowing a stoutly-built man to commit murder, because, why should he allow his lands to be passed on unscrupulsouly, dishonestly and yet why should he remain without moving his hands? So, there is a law of compensation.

If there is no security for the common man, if there is no employment for the common man, if there is no means of education, crimes will take place. I beg to submit that this cry of corruption all round is mere stupidity. Man has not understood what the problem is; the problem is one of education; the problem is one of employment; the problem is one of using one's intelligence, as scientifically considered, towards making a greater and new India.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are grateful to the Mover of the Resolution who has once again brought to bear our attention on the problem of central importance in the country. He has drawn our attention to the crying need for the eradication of corruption in Government departments and for the establishment of greater and more convincing morality in our social set-up. It appears to me that a sober and constructive approach to the problem is very necessary, because all the verbal marathons that we have been a party to have not unfortunately produced any concrete results. We may talk a great deal about corruption, but unfortunately, in spite of the very tall talk initiated by many prominent leaders in the country. Very little has been achieved in the right direction. What has happened is that the crisis of character which we find in our country has deepened and attendant on it widespread public cynicism. There is today a sort of hopelessness when the public approaches the task of eradicating widespread corruption in the country. Therefore, the first counsel I should like to tender to the hon. Members on the treasury benches is to talk a great deal less and do a great deal more in a constructive spirit.

An example comes to mind very readily, particularly in the present crisis created by the shortage of food and by the onset of famines and floods. That is the incidence of widespread corruption alleged to have been indulged in by co-operatives all over the country. It appears that the functioning of co-operatives in our country has largely corroded the very concept of public service and therefore I should like the Government to be aware of the dangers attendant on an increasing entrustment of public

work and public trust to these co-operative bodies. It is needless for me to say that whether it is the co-operatives or other institutions of patronage, political power should in no case be allowed to be a clearing house for corrupt patronage. But this is unfortunately what is happening and this has received the greatest attention in the press and in the public mind.

I should also like to mention here the fact that the civil service finds itself on the horns of a dilemma. It is true that there are many shortcomings in our civil service, but a word is due to defend them. When they complied with the instructions of the former Chief Minister of Punjab, they are being punished. If they had defied those instructions at that time, they would have been punished during the regime of the former Chief Minister. It is these politicians who are basically responsible and answerable, rather than the civil servant, who fortunately or unfortunately for him is bound by a code of discipline. Therefore, he cannot be held responsible for every sin of omission or commission in the administration.

Our States have unfortunately become citadels of corruption. The administration in the States, which deals mainly with the needs and exigencies of those aspects of the administration which touch most intimately upon the lives of our people, is corrupt to the core. Whether we talk of the administration of Orissa, Punjab or Rajasthan, the malady is so widespread that it requires overhauling on an all-India basis.

Before I conclude, Sir, I should like to remind the Minister that he had undertaken to implement the principle underlying a resolution which I had the privilege of moving in this House, namely, the establishment of an institution comparable to the Ombudsman in Scandivania. That is to say, an institution within the framework of parliamentary institutions, which would be able to redress the grievances of the public at large. I hope that when the Minister rises to reply to this debate, he would have a word to say as to what progress they have made in their thinking and how far he is now prepared to commit this country to the creation of such an institution for the redressal of public grievances.

श्री रणंजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत धन्यवाद है कि स्मरण दिलाने के बाद मुझे भी अपना संशोधन प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर प्रदान किया गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have not moved your amendment I can give you only 5 minutes.

श्री रणंजय सिंह : जैसा यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव इस सदन में अनेक बार आ चुके हैं और उन पर सदन में विचार हो चुका है, इसलिए इस पर कोई विशेष प्रकाश डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहां भी मैं सुनता हूं भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध है, और यह आवश्यक भी है कि भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन किया जाए, अनैतिकता का उन्मूलन किया जाए। लेकिन केवल विचार करने मात्र से स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकती। इसके लिए प्रबल प्रयास की आवश्यकता है। इसी लिए मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया है जो इस प्रकार है :

That in the resolution *add* at the end—

> "and no consideration should be shown to the person, whosoever, he may be, for indulging in corrupt and immoral activities and severe punishment be awarded to him."

इस को मूल प्रस्ताव के अन्त में जोड़ दिया जाए क्योंकि यदि इस अंश को उसमें नहीं जोड़ा

[रणंजय सिंह]

जाएगा तो मूल प्रस्ताव अपर्याप्त ही रहेगा। अगर यह अंश जोड़ दिया जाता है तो उसका कुछ अर्थ निकल सकता है।

इस प्रस्ताव पर इधर से और उधर से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सभी ओर से यह आवाज उठ रही है कि भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, उसका उन्मूलन होना चाहिए, अनैतिकता का निवारण होना चाहिए। यह केवल एक जगह की बात नहीं है। माननीय प्रस्तावक ने केवल आगरा के उदाहरण दिए। लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायत तो आज चारों ओर से आ रही है। इसका मूल कारण यही जान पड़ता है कि कुंवें में ही भांग पड़ी है। अतः कुंवें से भांग निकाल कर उसे स्वच्छ करना है, तभी लोगों के मस्तिष्क शुद्ध हो सकते हैं। इसके लिए कठोर दंड देना परम-आवश्यक है। इसमें दलबन्दी या गुटबन्दी का खयाल करने से या अपने किसी साथी की रियायत करने से काम नहीं चल सकता। हमारे धर्मशास्त्र में लिखा है:

अदंडयन दंडयन राजा दंडयांश्चैवदंडयन्
अयशो महदाप्नोति, नरकं चैव गच्छति।

जो दंड देने योग्य नहीं है उसको दंड दिया जाए और जो दंड पाने के योग्य है उसको दंड न दिया जाए तो इससे बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती है और राजा की बड़ी बदनामी होती है और सारी जाति नरक को जाती है। जब तक हम

स्वस्य च प्रियमात्मनः

की भावना से पुरानी संस्कृति के अनुसार नहीं चलेंगे तब तक इस बुराई का उन्मूलन नहीं होगा। जो भी भ्रष्टाचार का दोषी पाया जाए, चाहे वह बड़ा हो या छोटा हो, अमीर हो गरीब हो, अपने दल का हो या अन्य दल का हो, उसको दंड दिया जाए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं हो सकता। आज यह बहुत व्यापक हो रहा है। अगर इसका उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार कटिबद्ध है, तो उसे किसी के साथ रियायत नहीं करनी चाहिए। यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

समय कम है नहीं तो मैं भी बहुत कुछ इस प्रस्ताव पर कह सकता हूं। मैं भी अपने यहां भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी समिति का अध्यक्ष हूं और प्रयत्न करता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो। मेरी यही प्रार्थना है कि यदि सरकार वास्तव में भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करना चाहती है तो जैसा कि गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है दो वर्ष में क्या तत्काल उसको दूर करना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके लिए दृढ़ता की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम लोग निष्पक्ष हो कर काम करेंगे, सरकार करेगी और जनता भी करेगी तभी भ्रष्टाचार का निवारण हो सकता है। अन्यथा प्रस्ताव पास करने मात्र से कुछ नहीं होगा।

Shri Hathi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. mover has touched several subjects while moving his resolution. There can be no doubt that the subject is an important one and has attracted the attention of this House, the country and the Government, but we have to realise that if we in any way want to see that corruption in the administration is eradicated it cannot be done simply by taking, by exaggerating or by passing resolutions.

I agree with Dr. Singhvi when he said that the less we talk the better it is, the greater the action we take the better it is. It would also not be correct to say that everything that we see is corrupt, everywhere there is corruption and the whole national life is corrupt. That would not be a correct picture of the country, nor would it be correct to say that the whole administration is corrupt.

What we want, what everybody wants is a neat, clean and efficient government. That is the aim. If

there is the least corruption or any corruption anywhere, it should be the duty of this House and the Government to see how that could be eradicated or eliminated. With this end in view, Sir, the first important task that should be done is to make the administration clean, neat and efficient. It was with that end in view that a committee, which we all know—the Santhanam Committee—was appointed. Further action has to be taken.

Now, we have to look to the causes of corruption. The first is delays. While dealing with the Government if a person does not get the final orders on his case or the matter is not being disposed of, he might be induced to give money. Therefore, the first thing that is to be done is to try to see that delays are eliminated. The second thing we should do is to take up those departments which have to deal with the public for example, the Central P.W.D., the Railways, the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, the Office of the Director-General of Civil Supplies and the Technical Development Wing where licences etc., are issued. It is no use saying that we want to improve the whole public life and we take upon ourselves to do that. I do not think that the Government can undertake that, undertake to improve the whole public life in one sweep. That is too much. What we should do would be a practical way of handling the question. These are five or six departments—railways, public works department, imports and exports, technical development wing etc. in the ministries here where we can do something.

We have taken steps one by one. In each of these departments we have appointed four committees—one in each—where there is a member of administrative reform, a member of the ministry concerned, a Member of Parliament and a member of the Special Police Establishment. Their business would be to look into the cases in these departments and see whether delays are caused, if there are delays what are the reasons for those delays, what are the grievances of the people, why the cases are not being disposed of and see that the cases are disposed of as efficiently as possible and that there are no delays.

The second thing that we have done is, as Shri Singhvi said, to introduce a system whereby public grievances could be redressed. In these four departments we have established cells —this is on a minor scale and this will expand later on—where we have located one officer in each of the departments. A person, when the finds that his case is not being disposed of or his grievance is not redressed, can approach that officer, that officer who will ask him to come after a particular period—three, four or eight days —and when the person concerned goes after that period whatever the position is it is shown to him. If he is not satisfied, he can go to the higher officer. This is only a step towards what we are aiming at.

Another thing that we have done is, as you know, we have the Central Vigilance Commissioner. He looks after all the cases of corruption in the Government of India. We have advised all the States also to appoint Vigilance Commissioners. A number of States have agreed and some have already appointed them.

Therefore, we are moving forward step by step and we are trying to take practical steps to see that public grievances are being redressed, that delays are eliminated and that the administration becomes more efficient. Therefore, the chances of corruption are reduced to the minimum. These are some of the practical steps which we are taking. If we were to say that the Government is going to eradicate corruption from the public life altogether, that can be said but the Government should first try to eliminate corruption from the Government itself. With that end in view, several steps have been taken. But we should also be careful to see that we do not unnecessarily exaggerate this story of corruption.

[Shri Hathi]

There may be and there are cases, we know, at certain levels where there is corruption, but to say that, by and large, all officers are corrupt, that the whole government machinery is corrupt is also not only in not in our own interest but also not in the interest of the Government and the country.

Therefore, while I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. mover, I would request him, in view of these steps which I have just now stated, to withdraw his resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, may I put a question?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, allow me to put one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, I will allow one question each.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Minister stated that they are taking steps to root out corruption. May we know what steps have been taken on the memorial we submitted to the President regarding corruption among Orissa ministers?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the price resistence movement by the people in Vinaynagar where the milkmen were supplying milk at a very high price. It was resisted by the Central Government employees in Vinaynagar. They were mercilessly beaten by the milkmen and when they went in a procession to the police officer in that locality, because the son of a police officer was connected with one of the dairies no notice was taken. This is a case of corruption of the worst type that has happened.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hathi—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, may I put a question.

An Hon. Member *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I said I will allow two questions. If I allow one now, I will have to allow others also.

Shri Hathi: So far as the first question regarding the memorial presented by Orissa Members is concerned, we have replied here that the matter is being looked into. So far as Shri Banerjees' question is concerned, I think that appeared today in the papers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One man has died and the police have not taken any note of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It happened only today.

Shri Hathi: It has appeared in the papers only today. We will look into the matter.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहा हूं केवल एक जानकारी चाहता हूं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं।

श्री अचल सिंह : मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिया है और जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कि वे इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह भ्रष्टाचार दूर हो और हर एक विभाग में उन्होंने इसके लिए कमेटियां मुकर्रर कर दी हैं, इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मैं अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस लेता हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस नहीं ले सकते।

16-00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in the resolution,—
add at the end—

'and no consideration should be shown to the person, whosoever

he may be, for indulging in corrupt and immoral activities and severe punishment be awarded to him.'"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will have to put it to the vote of the House. Let the Lobbies he cleared....

Shri Hathi: If the mover of the resolution is not allowed to withdraw the Resolution, I would have no objection to accepting the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then I will have to put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that corruption and immorality be eradicated from Government Departments and public life."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, may I ask a word? May I offer my felicitations to the Minister of State for Home Affairs for his courage in accepting the Resolution? At the same time, may I express the hope that he will try to implement the assurance that corruption as it exists will be eliminated by Government?

Shri Hathi: In fact, I have narrated the various steps that the Government have already taken to deal with corruption. It is only in view of that that I have asked my hon. friend to withdraw his Resolution. We are taking steps. There is no question of our steps being ineffective.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): All those persons in Government who indulge in corrupt practices should be removed. Could you give such an assurance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Sir, through you I want an explanation from the Home Minister about the allegations and also the charge-sheet from Members of the Opposition in Mysore State, which has also been signed by some Congress MLAs....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with it just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to make an announcement. The Home Minister will make a statement at 4-30 p.m. on the bomb explosions in China. The Minister of Irrigation and Power would be making a statement about the flood situation in Andhra at 5 O'Clock. After that, we will take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask for a clarification. The Calling Attention Notice was not on the explosion of a bomb in China; we have heard of the manufacture of an atomic bomb by China. May I know on what subject he would be making a statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would be on your subject.

16.07 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BOARD FOR THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION OF LICENCES, PERMITS ETC.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

[Shri P. H. Bheel]

Sir, it is with a full sense of responsibility that I move this Resolution. I am moving it, not in the interests of serving the views of some political party but in the larger interests of the country as a whole.

It is of paramount importance that we should try to destroy the disease at its very root and the root of all corruption in our country is, as has been repeatedly called by Rajaji, this quota-permit—licence raj. You put an end to this; then, much of the corruption in the country will be rooted out.

I base my Resolution on an easy test which was proposed by my Party at its National Convention held in the beginning of this year at Bangalore for trying out Congress *bona fides*. It was that if they were honest in rooting out corruption in our country, there will be no hesitation on their part to entrust the administration and supervisory jurisdiction over the distribution of licences, permits and quotas and the other incidence of controls to an independent board composed of competent people not aligned or interested in any political party but whose members are conversant with the business involved. Such a board would justly and impartially administer and exercise supreme authority over these economic controls. The distribution of the private monopolies created by the Statist policies of the Congress going by the misleading name of socialism and the controls exercised by the State over individual enterprise would then, like the judicial decisions of courts, be above political motives and influence resting purely on a concern for the prosperity of the nation.

If this acid test is not submitted to by the Congress Party, it must only mean that it is bent on exploitation of economic power for party purposes and utilising it for perpetuation of its rule. It is a simple and conclusive test of honesty.

Apart from the test of Congress *bona fides*, the reform proposed is inherently good and completely feasible and will, whoever be Caesar's wife, place her above suspicion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board be appointed for the control of the distribution of licences, permits and quotas in the country."

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, I rise to support this Resolution for the reason that, after all, the Congress is now known as a raj of controls and permits. They have got a system whereby the Congress organisation is run by certain elements who control the controls and distribution of permits. I know of my State, Madras. Persons, business magnates and such of those persons who want licences and permits, come to Delhi, stay in luxurious hotels, entertain friends, bring them and talk of those friends who come from Madras State or somewhere who are connected directly with the distribution agency of permits and licences. There are also, I am told, what are known as touts or advocates for licence canvassers or mediators.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Have you joined Rajaji's Party?

Shri Nambiar: Wherever there is the right cause I shall be. Whether it has been announced or publicised by Rajaji, the fact remains that this system continues. Perhaps it may help the Congress Government in consolidating their power.

16.14 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

It may help the Government. It may permit the Government to carry on its nefarious activities through these unknown or unnoticed agencies which

lie underground but it is known to almost all who know life. This is the position.

I am very much thankful to the hon. Mover of the Resolution because he brings to light this very bad evil that is being carried on by Government agencies. And the country is thankful to him to see that if by bringing notice of this fact to the public through this forum of Parliament an end can be made to this. But I think it is too deeprooted and that is very difficult to uproot it so soon. Anybody, if the Government....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are prepared to uproot it.

Shri Nambiar: If the Government and particularly the Ministry headed by such an eminent person like Mr. Dasappa would take personal interest into the matter and see that no agency particularly from Congress benches is allowed to come in, then half of the evil will be curbed because it is they who tell the people and their clients at home that they can get it done through the MPs and the MPs have become . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Not all; some.

Shri Nambiar: I mean some of them—I have got all respect for them —and if they kindly change their attitude in the matter, it will be better. We are all colleagues here and it is no pleasure on our part to indulge in mud-slinging. But it is a bad thing for our country if we indulge in such sort of a work. There must be fairness to all citizens who apply for licences or permits. After all the Government have to issue licences and permits and that system cannot be abolished. They have to be issued. Let them be issued on the merits of the applications and about the merits you can have so many checks and counter-checks to see that these are not frivolous or rather bogus applications. Particularly when the agency, when the Members who belong to the Congress Party do not come into the picture, it will be easier. Once the Members who belong to the ruling party come in, the officials are indirectly made to oblige these Members. Certain officials may be corrupt. Of course, in their cases, it is different. But there are many good officials who are not corrupt and those officials are made or goaded to take a particular line of action because the things are sponsored by Government-supported agencies. Therefore, you make all officials corrupt. The officials who are not corrupt also become corrupt. Corrupt officials are already corrupt. So, all told, all become corrupt. (*Interruption*). I am not exaggerating. What is my interest I have never gone in for any permit. I have been in this House for five years from 1952 to 1957 and three years here barring a number of days I was in jail. But never did I go to any agency for any permit or any licence. I do not know if there are MPs . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam, the hon. Member is making a very serious charge against the Members of this House. Does he know that when one single case was discovered—it was from this side—an immediate action was taken against it? It is a very serious charge that he is making against the hon. Members of this House. What do you mean when you indulge in such mud-slinging against the Members of this House?

Shri Nambiar: I do not say that a particular Member was doing this or that. I understand from reliable sources . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have you any information regarding even one single case? We give an assurance that we people sitting on this side of the House will take the initiative if the hon. Member gives information regarding one single case that such and such a man has indulged in such and such a thing. It is a very serious charge which is being made against the Members of this House.

Mr. Chairman: With all due respect to the hon. Member, I would like to say that he is saying all these things in self-defence. He says that he has never gone to any person for any licence or anything of that kind.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But he says that the Members of Parliament of the ruling Party indulge in this mal-practice. I think nothing more serious could have been said and he must withdraw it. Let him make the position clear if he does not mean that.

Shri Nambiar: My position is very clear that . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nobody will tolerate such a thing.

Mr. Chairman: He is not referring to all He is making only general remarks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even about one he cannot say that. When he was making a general statement, my friend Mr. Ranga corrected him and then he said that there were some Members which means some Members of the Parliament sitting here on the side of the ruling party. It is a very serious charge. It is an allegation, a charge, of the most serious nature. Who is going to stand this kind of thing?

Mr. Chairman: I think he was making only general remarks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How could it be said that they were general remarks?

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagala): He was referring to this side.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are people of honour here. It is not a question of whether one is sitting on this side or on that side.

Shri Nambiar: If it pricks anyone of the Members on the other side, it is up to them to clarify the position.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Member has not made a general remark but he has made a particular remark about a particular section of the House. If he had made only general remarks, then the position would have been different.

Shri Ranga: He did not say 'The Congress Party members'.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He said 'the ruling party'. Let the record be consulted.

Shri Ranga: He did not say that the Congress Party Members were doing it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has said 'some Members of the House'. That is still more derogatory.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Nambiar: I am very sorry that some of my hon. friends are irritated on this point.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not refer to that, but he may continue his speech.

Shri Nambiar: I shall leave it at that.

My only prayer to you and to the House and to the Members and the country is this that let no one be encouraged or allowed to indulge in such things. From the Ministry's end, they must be very firm, and they must give licences or permits on the basis of the merits of the applicants and the applications and not on any other consideration. It should be made clear that they will not allow any officer to do anything other than by honest enquiry into the question. If that position is clarified and we get a confidence that things will be done only in that way, then that will be the greatest day of happiness to one and all of us. But we have reasons to believe that things are going bad.

Therefore, we support this resolution, and we wish to drive home the point that such malpractices must be ended here and now, and for ever.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : इन्होंने जो आरोप लगाए हैं, क्या उनके बारे में जानकारी दे सकते हैं ?

सभापति महोदया : यह मैं आप को बता दूं कि उनके बारे में उनको जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : चेयरमैन महोदया, जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। कोटा परमिट प्रणाली के लिए एक अलग प्राइवेट संस्था बननी चाहिए जो इस बात को तै करे कि कोटा किसको मिलना चाहिए, परमिट किस को मिलना चाहिए और लाइसेंस किस को मिलना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे मित्र हरिश्चन्द्र साहब ने एक आपत्ति उठायी और वह आपत्ति सही थी, सब मेम्बरों का जो नाम लिया गया था वह गलत था। वह यह कह सकते थे कि कुछ मेम्बरों का कोटा और परमिट प्रणाली के अन्दर हाथ है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार कोटा और इलाइसेंस प्रणाली के आधार पर ही चले रही है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि हमारे यहां कोटा, राजस्थान, में एक मीटिंग होने वाली है मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के मंत्रिमंडल की या कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं की। उस सम्बन्ध में हमारे राजस्थान के निर्माण मंत्री, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र जी, ने तार दे कर चरत राम भरत राम को बुलाया कि कितनी थैली भेंट करते हो। मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह सरकार कोटा परमिट प्रणाली पर ही जिन्दा है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of order. The hon. Minister of the particular State is not present here, and so he cannot reply back to the point made by the hon. Member. My hon. friend is naming a person who will not be in a position to reply to what he has said.

Shri Shinkre: He has only given it as an instance.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Chairman: Let us listen to him and see what he says further.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : तार की कापी देख ली जाय। जिस जगह तार गये हैं उस जगह से पता चल सकता है। मंत्री ने बुलवाया था . .

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of order. The hon. Member has named a person who is not here to reply to what has been said. He can only say in general terms but not name any person. That is my submission.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : धनेश्वर में साठ लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया, क्या कांग्रेस के पास नोट बनाने की मशीन है कि इतना रुपया उनके पास आ गया, इसी तरह जयपुर में 30 लाख रुपया खर्च कि ा गया। क्या इन के पास नोट बनाने की मशीन है कि इस प्रकार लाखों रुपया ऊल जलूल ढंग से खर्च कर लेते हैं। यह सारा काम कोटा और लासेंस के आधार पर होता है। आज, जितने भी कोटा और लाइसेंस दिए जाते हैं मिनिस्टरों के भाई बन्धुओं को दिए जाते हैं। राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री के भाई-भतीजों की हार्ड कार्ड बोर्ड की फैक्टरी कोटा में चल रही है, इसी तरह औरों का रंग का कोटा चल रहा है, किरलोसकर की मशीन चल रही है

[श्री ग्र.कार लाल बेरवा]

किरलोसकर के ट्रैक्टर चल रहे हैं । इस प्रकार भाई भतीजावाद चल रहा है । ग्रगर एक समिति बन जाएगी तो ग्राधा भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जाएगा ।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुग्रा) : प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर । ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने ऐसे ग्रादमियों पर ग्रारोप लगाए हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में इने गिने हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि उन की पार्टी में ऐसे व्यक्तित्व वाले ग्रादमी नहीं होंगे । जो मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद नहीं है उन पर ग्रारोप लगाए हैं । वह पब्लिक के मैदान में ग्रा कर देख लें । (*Interruptions.*)

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रार्डर, ग्रार्डर । ग्रगर मेम्बर ही फैसला देने लगें तो इस तरह काम नहीं चलेगा । ग्रगर किसी ने प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर उठाया है तो उसे सुन लेना चाहिए । ग्रगर ठीक नहीं होगा तो मैं कह दूंगा कि कोई प्वाइंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर नहीं है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): He is making allegations against persons who are not here to defend themselves.

Mr. Speaker: That should not be done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We very much appreciate the speeches and the points made out against corruption. Only a few minutes ago, the House unanimously passed a resolution and we are all for it. But objection is taken to my hon. friend's naming a Minister and saying that such man in Rajasthan did it. Then he says that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and his *bhai bhatijas* did such and such thing. Objection is taken to that. He was doing this before you came.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Such observations should not be made. They should not be brought in here.

Shri Bade (Khargone): I want your guidance. We will not name a person. That is all right. Can we not refer to him by designation?

Mr. Speaker: No. If you say 'Chief Minister' of such and such State it becomes clear. It is as good as naming the person, what else? No, no. It cannot be done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Objection was taken only to that.

Mr. Speaker: If you say 'the Home Minister here' without naming him, it is as good as saying 'Shri Nanda'.

16.28 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: REPORTED EXPLOSION OF AN ATOMIC DEVICE BY CHINA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, reports from various sources have indicated for quite some time that China has been feverishly preparing for an atomic explosion. There is nothing to suggest that China has still now successfully exploded an atomic bomb. It is well known that whenever China does succeed in exploding its first nuclear device, this will not remain a secret. American, Russian, French, Japanese and our own monitoring stations are certain to be able to fairly precisely know the approximate strength of the explosion and also its location in China.

The Government has seen a newspaper report from French sources which suggests that some experts are of the opinion that an atomic device has already been exploded, several

months ago, by China. There is nothing to indicate that this conjecture is correct. While China may be able to detonate a nuclear device, and we would know very soon thereafter that it has done so, the mere detonation of a first nuclear device does not imply that there is anything like a stockpile of nuclear weapons or even a nuclear bomb capable of delivery upon any target. While what happens in this field in a neighbouring country like China is a matter of great concern to us, the indications are that the exploding of a nuclear device does not of itself give cause for anxiety in the near future.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any questions should be allowed. I would appeal to the Members that in this delicate situation, this might be left as it is. That would be better.

Shri Nath Pai: Having given notice of the Calling Attention Motion, I am foregoing my right only in deference to your wishes, but let it not be treated as a precedent.

Mr. Speaker: No, it would not be a precedent.

RESOLUTION RE. BOARD FOR THE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION OF LICENCES, PERMITS ETC.—*contd.*

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, आप के द्वारा मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के अंदर अभी पिछले साल जनवरी में बाल-बेयरिंग की फैक्टरी का उद्घाटन करने के लिये जोकि बिड़ला की कम्पनी है, बिड़ला साहब वहां पर पधारे थे । बिड़ला साहब ने उस अवसर पर वहां यह कह दिया कि भाई देखो यह सरकार आप लोगों को खत्म करना चाहती है लेकिन मैं यह बात भी तमाम कोटा परमिट होल्डरों से कहता हूं कि अगर हम ने हाथ खींच लिया तो इस सरकार को बड़ी मुसीबत हो जायेगी और खतम हो जायेगी क्योंकि जितना भी चलता है वह हमारे आधार पर चलता है । जितनी भी फैक्टरियां चल रही हैं जितना भी हम चंदा देते हैं वह ऐसा देते हैं जो और कोई नहीं दे सकता है । यह सरकार जो चलती है वह हमारे चंदों के आधार पर चलती है । इस प्रकार का बिड़ला जी का वक्तव्य था । इस पर बहुत से भाइयों ने आपत्ति उठाई कि आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? लेकिन उन्होंने छाती से हाथ लगा कर कहा कि मैं यह सत्य कह रहा हूं । इसलिए इस में भ्रष्टाचार का जो भाग है उसमें इसलिए, इस कोटा परमिटों में भ्रष्टाचार का जो भाग है उस के लिए अगर इस तरह की प्रणाली इस तरह की कोई एक समिति बना दी जाय तो यह भ्रष्टाचार बहुत कुछ खत्म हो सकता है । कई फैक्टरियां ऐसी होती हैं उन को लाइसेंस कोटा दे दिया जाता है और वह तीन, तीन और चार, चार साल तक नहीं बनाई जाती हैं । बाद में उस पर कोई आब्जक्शन नहीं होता । कह दिया जाता है कि उन को रुपया दिया जाता है लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि अभी मशीन बाहर से नहीं आई, करेंट नहीं आया, या पावर नहीं मिली । देश के अन्दर उत्पादन के लिए जो यह कोटा परमिट दिये जाते हैं वही कोटा, परमिट अगर बाहर के किसी काम करने वाले सज्जन को दिया जाय, किसी दूसरे आदमी को दिया जाय तो वह अच्छा काम कर सकता है । इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह समिति बननी बहुत जरूरी है । यह समिति ऐसे दूसरे बाहरी आदमियों की बननी चाहिए जोकि किसी पार्टी से भी ताल्लुक न रक्खे । अगर किसी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखेंगे या किसी के दबाव में आ कर उन्होंने यह सिस्टम चला दिया तो यह भ्रष्टाचार दिन दूना रात चौगुना होता चला जायेगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि सी ऐसमितियां बननी बहुत आवश्यक हैं क्योंकि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस की जड़ पानी तक पहुंच गई हैं । अगर इस भ्रष्टाचार को ज्यादा से

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

ज्यादा खत्म करना है, उच्च अधिकारियों और कम्पनी के मालिकान के बीच चल रही गड़-बड़ और यह आपस की भाई बंदी को खत्म करना है तो यह समिति बननी बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक स्टैचुटरी समिति बना कर यह लाइसेंस और परमिट देने का जो रेजोल्यूशन है उस का मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। मैं हाउस के सामने इस की आवश्यकता के बारे में दो, चार शब्द बोलना चाहता हूं।

इस में शक नहीं कि भारतवर्ष में प्लानिंग कमिशन की योजना होने के बाद उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है और देश की उद्योगीकरण के क्षेत्र में उन्नति करने के लिए हर तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज के कारखाने खड़े हो रहे हैं। लोक-सभा द्वारा देश में एक समाजवादी ढांचा कायम करने की बात कही जाने लगी। उस के बाद लोगों में यह आशा थी कि जो भी इस देश में समाजवाद का आर्थिक ढांचा बनाने के लिए प्रपोजल्स ले कर आयेंगे उन के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

16.35 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

इसी आशा में यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे बहुत से किसान भाई लोगों ने यह जो डेवलपमेंट प्रोजैक्ट्स थे उन के अन्तर्गत फैक्टरीज कायम करने की गरज से कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाईं। जहां पर गन्ना पैदा होने का बड़ा क्षेत्र है वहां पर शुगर फैक्टरीज शुरू करने के वास्ते उन्हों ने मिल कर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाईं। अब मैं अपने ही क्षेत्र के बारे में आप को बतलाऊं कि वहां पर करीब 22,000 एकड़ जमीन पर गन्ना पैदा होता है। वे तकरीब चार, पांच साल से कोई सन् 1959–60 से यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उनकी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को शुगर फैक्टरीज चालू करने के लिए लाइसेंस मिल जाय। लाइसेंस मिलने के लिए बार बार इस हाउस के सामने भी वह मामला लाया जो लोग इस की मांग कर रहे हैं उनमें कांग्रस के एक्स एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी हैं, लोकगया। राज्य सरकार ने ही नहीं बल्कि वहां के लोगों ने सर्वसम्मति से इस के लिए मांग की। इस सरकार के पास उस के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि कमलापुर, विजयनगर कोपरेटिव सोसायटी की ओर से 12 या 13 से कम डेलीगेशंस नहीं आये होंगे जिन्होंने यह मांग दुहराई होगी कि उन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को शुगर फैक्टरीज शुरू करने के वास्ते लाइसेंस दिया जाय। वे सरकार से सिर्फ लाइसेंस चाहते हैं। वे उस से एक पैसे की भी सहायता नहीं चाहते हैं। वे लाइसेंस मांगते हैं और वह कहते हैं कि हम खुद किसान लोग अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की मार्फत आगे आकर यह फैक्टरीज लगायेंगे और अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था को उन्नत करेंगे। लेकिन उनकी सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। मैं माथुर साहब को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इसी हाउस के एक माननीय सदस्य चूंकि उनकी वहां अपनी फैक्टरीज लगी हुई हैं इसलिए कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को लाइसेंस न मिलने के लिए नाजायज दिलचस्पी लेते हैं और उसके लाइसेंस मिलने में रुकावट डालते हैं। वह सज्जन जोकि इसी हाउस के सदस्य हैं उन की दो फैक्टरियां हमारे क्षेत्र में खड़ी हुई हैं। उन दोनों पूंजीपतियों को सरकार द्वारा सहायता देने की वजह से हमको बड़ा निराश होना पड़ता है और हम सोचते हैं कि क्या वह दिन कभी आयेगा जबकि कमलापुर, गंगावती व रायचूर और तुंगभद्रा के क्षेत्र वालों को अपनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लिए शुगर फैक्टरीज स्टार्ट करने का लाइसेंस मिलेगा? वे बेचारे लाइसेंस के लिए तड़प रहे हैं। क्या हमारे भाइयों ने जो कि देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक ढांचा कायम करने के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं उन लोगों की हालत को भी देखा है कि वह कितनी

बेचैनी से उस दिन का इंतजार कर रहे हैं जबकि उनकी यह मांग पूरी की जायेगी ? जो लोग इसकी मांग कर रहे हैं उनमें कांग्रेस के एक्स एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी हैं, लोकसेवक संघ की नुमायन्दगी यहां करते हुए एक इंडिपेंडेंट की हैसियत से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस खयाल से कि कहीं यह न समझ लिया जाय कि विरोधी दल वाले इस लाइसेंस की मांग कर रहे हैं हमने अपने को पीछे रख कर आगे कांग्रेसी भाइयों को इस की मांग करने के वास्ते रक्खा है ताकि किसी तरीके से यह लाइसैंस मिल जाय जिससे कि जनता की भलाई व बहबूदी हो। हम इस के लिए चार साल से कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अब यह शुगरकेन की क्रशिंग का जमाना आया है। गन्ना वहां पर उगा हुआ है। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वहां पर एक लोकेलाइजेशन स्कीम कायम की गई है। इस लोकेलाइजेशन स्कीम के माने क्या हैं ? लफ्ज तो वैसे आपको अच्छा ही मालूम होगा लेकिन लोकेलाइजेशन स्कीम से यह काम किया गया है कि कोई किसान सिर्फ गन्ना ही बो सकता है। वह पैडी नहीं डाल सकता है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि चावल की कमी है और उसका उत्पादन हम बढ़ायें लेकिन हालत यह हो रही है कि अगर कोई किसान गन्ना न भी उगाना चाहे क्योंकि शुगर फैक्टरी नहीं है तो वह पैडी नहीं पैदा कर सकता है। अगर पैडी की काश्त वे करते हैं तो उन पर 400, 400 रुपये तक जुर्माना कर दिया जाता है कि मालगुजारी का दस, दस गुना तक होता है। इस लोकेलाइजेशन स्कीम के मातहत वहां पर गन्ने की काश्त कम्पलसरी कर दी गई है। यह कह दिया गया है कि वह सिर्फ गन्ने का ही एरिया है और इसलिए आपको गन्ना ही बोना चाहिए। 22 हजार एकड़ पर इस तरह के से गन्ने की फसल खड़ी हुई है। क्रशिंग का इंतजाम नहीं है, फैक्टरी पास में है नहीं और परिणाम यह हो रहा है हर साल वह सूखती जा रही है और इस तरह लाखों रुपयों का नुकसान हम अपनी आंखों से होता हुआ देख रहे हैं जोकि देखा नहीं जाता है। वह मुतवातिर चार साल से लाइसैंस की पुकार कर रहे हैं लेकिन वह अभी तक उनको नहीं दिया गया है। अगर कोई एक स्टैचुटरी बौडी होती, तो एक महीने में हम उससे ले सकते हैं। अगर सर्विस कमीशन जैसी कोई इंडिपैंडैंट बौडी होती तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हम 15 दिन के अन्दर लाइसेंस लेकर दिखा सकते हैं। यह हालत श्री दासप्पा को खुद मालूम है। कर्नाटक के तमाम सदस्यों को मालूम है और आंध्र के भाइयों को भी इसका इल्म है। हम डेलीगेशंस लेजाकर इस सरकार के दर्वाजे को खटखटाते रहते हैं कि हमें मुफ्त पैसा नहीं चाहिए, हम तो सिर्फ लाइसैंस चाहते हैं। किसान हमारे खुद अपनी कोआपरेटिव में बैठ कर फैक्टरीज चला लेंगे। उन्होंने इसके लिए 5 लाख रुपया बैंक में जमा कर रक्खा है। सिर्फ बैंक के ब्याज पर उन्होंने उसे जमा कर रक्खा है। हमने तो सिर्फ यह मांग की है कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमैंट को प्रोत्साहन दीजिये।

श्री मुरारका की दो फैक्टरियां वहां पर हैं उन से हमने एक एग्रीमेंट कर लिया है कि हम किसी तरीके से उन की फैक्टरीज को धक्का नहीं पहुंचायेंगे। हम ने कह दिया है कि 5,000 एकड़ एक्सक्लूजिवली उन की फैक्टरीज के लिए हम रिजर्व कर देंगे और अगर 1000 एकड़ और चाहिए तो वह हम और भी दे देंगे, बजाय 5000 के 6000 एकड़ वे ले लें बाकी 22,000 में से 16,000 एकड़ गन्ने की खेती है उसमें हमें चार फैक्टरियों के वास्ते लाइसेंस दे दिया जाय। अगर चार का नहीं दिया जा सके तो, 1, 2 का ही दे दिया जाय। यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर शक्कर की कमी है और लोगों को चाय पीने तक के लिए चीनी सुलभ नहीं हो पाती है और उनको गुड़ की चाय पीनी पड़ती है लेकिन चीनी का

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

उत्पादन करने वाली उन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को शुगर फैक्टरीज खोलने के लिए लाइसैंस देने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं और ज्यादा क्या निवेदन करूं सिवाय इसके कि मैं हाउस से खासतौर पर अपील करूं कि अगर वाक़ई हम देश में समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं तो सहकार को प्रोत्साहन व मदद दी जाय क्योंकि उसी तरीके से हम ग्राम जनता की भलाई कर सकते हैं। हम और कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं सिर्फ लाइसैंस भर ही तो चाहते हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप के पास जो कमलापुर सोसाइटी और गंगावती आदि के जो केस पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें और उन्हें लाइसैंस प्रदान करें। एक मर्तबा गंगावती को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी को लाइसैंस दिया गया। लेकिन छः महीने के बाद उस को कहा गया कि आप ने एक साल में जो छः लाख रुपया जमा किया है, उस से काम नहीं चलेगा। को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी ने कहा था कि हम दो साल में और रुपया जमा कर देंगे, लेकिन उस का लाइसैंस कैन्सल कर दिया गया और किलाचन्द एण्ड कम्पनी को लाइसेंस और ज़मीन दे दी गई। फिर भी अभी तक फ़ैक्टरी कायम नहीं की गई है। इस प्रकार वहां के किसानों को निरुत्साहित किया गया।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि लाइसैंस आदि के सम्बन्ध में जो गोल-माल चल रही है, उस को ख़त्म करने के लिए एक स्टैचुटरी बोर्ड स्थापित किया जाये।

मैं नहीं जानता कि कंट्रैक्ट्स के लिए भी स्टैचुटरी बोर्ड कायम करना इस रेजोल्यूशन के अन्तर्गत आता है या नहीं, लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह भी करप्शन का एक दरवाजा हो सकता है।

मुरारका साहब की जिन फैक्टरीज को लाइसैंस दिया गया है, उन की मशीनरी का अभी वाशिंग होना है और फिर अक्तूबर में उन को स्टार्ट होना है। वहां के एम्प्लाईज इस समय स्ट्राइक पर हैं। उन की डिमांडज न्यायसंगत है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन की यूनियन की मांगों को मनवाने के लिए फ़ैक्टरी को मजबूर करना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): यह किस स्टैट की बात है?

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी: मैसूर स्टेट, हास्पेट की। माननीय मंत्री जी इस से अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं। हम को आशा थी कि मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद वह आज कुछ देंगे, कल कुछ देंगे, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि उन के हाथ नहीं चल रहे हैं, सैक्रेटरी के हाथ चल रहे हैं या नीचे के हाथ चल रहे हैं।

16.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

वहां जो फ़ैक्टरीज खड़ी हैं, उन पर ड्युअल हुकूमत चल रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को फ़ौरन दख़ल दे कर मुरारका साहब की फ़ैक्टरीज को शुरू कराना चाहिए और एम्पलाईज की स्ट्राइक का कोई सैटलमेंट कराना चाहिए। उन की ऐसी कोई डिमांड नहीं है जो कि सरकार के उसूल और पालिसी के ख़िलाफ़ है। वह स्ट्राइक ख़त्म होने के बाद वाशिंग कर के मशीनरी को वर्किन्ग में लाना है। हम चाहते हैं कि मुरारका साहब की फ़ैक्टरीज ठीक समय पर शुरू हों। उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को यह ग़लतफ़हमी हो गई है कि एक मेम्बर के इन्फ्लुएन्स की वजह से को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी की फ़ैक्टरी को लाइसेंस नहीं मिल रहा है। इस ग़लतफ़हमी को दूर करने के लिए जल्दी ही उस को लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिए।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the licences, permits and quotas seem to have turned into the golden ball of Princess Atlant of Greek Mythology; that is to say,

everyone is running after the ball, and anyone who tries to reach it finds himself coming to grief. Our hon. friends here are suggesting the constitution of an independent non-political Statutory Board; in fact it is an Independent Non-Political Statutory Board, with 'I', 'N', 'P', 'S' and 'B' in capitals! What would the Board be like? Here is something, or would it be something, like a super-Governmental body? When the Government is running the administration, the major executive work of the administration will be made over to another Board which will act something like a super-Governmental body. Can that be feasible or practicable? To my intelligence, it is an impractical proposition.

So far as the enthusiasm and eagerness of my hon. friends in the Opposition to transfer the controls to a Statutory Board is concerned, I am feeling curious about it. When there are proposals for imposing controls, my hon. friends in the Opposition are equally enthusiastic with other Members that controls should be imposed. We pressed upon Shri C. Subramaniam to introduce controls here and there and at other places. We pressed upon the Minister of Industry to impose controls here and there and other places.

But when controls are imposed, they say that these controls should go to a statutory board. These two appear to be conflicting attitudes and rather look like time-serving attempt. If controls are necessary, they should be honestly supported and upheld. If they are not necessary, we should straightway say that all controls should go. It is no good asking the Government to impose controls on rice, paddy and other commodities and then saying that controls are leading to all sorts of undesirable consequences and so let them be given to a body which would work like a super-Government agency. That is not a fair proposition.

When I think about this, an incident comes to my mind. When the late lamented Mr. Kidwai removed the controls on rice and paddy. I was having a talk with a leading leftist leader in Calcutta. He told me, "Mr. Kidwai has removed the controls and so our main and major plank is being taken away. But we shall find another plank. We shall take up cloth. Cloth control was still there. So, these controls are wanted not in the interests of the people or for the control itself, but in the interests of political propaganda. If that be so, it is an unfair resolution. If the controls are wanted in the interest of the people, we can certainly go forward and say what the defects in the implementation are and how they should be removed. But it is no good making the Government to go on with controls and then say, let these controls be removed from the purview of the Government and handed over to a different agency which will act as something like a super-lord over the Government itself. This is my impression about it. I hope hon. Members who speak on it will avoid heat and controversy and consider the proposal itself whether the controls, licences, permits and quotas are bad things or whether they are necessary. If they are bad things, let all of them go. If they are necessary, they should remain and Government should implement this scheme, as they have taken.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I want to say a few words in support of the resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Bheel. The hon. Member who has just now spoken from the other side has made out just one point, namely, that is controls are desirable, their implementation cannot be separated from their existence. Therein, I think, exists a confusion of thought. Controls may be desirable for the general progress of the community, but it may also be desirable, at the same time, that their implementation might be separated

[Shri Kapur Singh]

from the day-to-day exercise of power by the Government, and that such exercise of power may be handed over to a statutory body. This is just what the resolution says.

The resolution does not say that a super-body should be set up which would go at counter-purpose to the aims which either the Government or the community sets before itself. I would compare it to the problem of laying down policies and their carrying out. In the modern governments, it is well-known that the permanent officials carry out the day-to-day implementation of the policies, while the elected representatives of the people lay down those policies. It is on this pattern that this resolution is fashioned demanding that while the aims which the community has before it in respect of production, in respect of GNP—general national product—should be in the hands of those to whom the power of governing is entrusted by the community, the implementation of the day-to-day working of the controls, which are necessary for achieving those aims, should be in the hands of a permanent statutory body which is not influenced by either political considerations or the arbitrariness which is inherent in all politicians. Therefore, the argument which my hon. friend from the opposite side has just now made out is an argument which is misconceived, is an argument which is grounded in a miscomprehension of the very purpose of this resolution.

Sir, I support this resolution, without casting any particular reflection on the ruling party, and on general principles. There is the terrible judgment of Lord Acton which says that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely". It further says that "powerful people are almost always evil". There is a great amount of truth in it as the history has shown, there is in it, a considerable amount of truth, as the experience of all the hon. Members, who are well-weathered politicians shows, that wherever power comes there certain elements in human nature are excited which must be controlled.

Shri Ranga: That is it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): He has not left you alone.

Shri Ranga: Ex-Ministers are always more sensible.

Shri Kapur Singh: Having made this point, I come to a corollary of it. As is known, there is no power which is of greater potency than the power of money. The power of money, the power to be able to confer monetary favours and the power to be able to inflict monetary losses on individuals has always worked as a great inhibitory and a great controlling power. There are thinkers in modern times who hold that the power of money is almost the only potent power which fashions the forms of society and which controls the processes of history. Without going to that extent I may say that power of money is a double-faced power; it is a power for good as well as a power for evil. But since the type of Government that we are having in this country is a Government which is based on parliamentary democracy, that is a mechanism which works through checks and controls, it is absolutely necessary that this power of conferring monetary favours should not be left in the hands of politicians who rule the country and it should be controlled.

Sir, may I conclude by saying that it is our grievance that this power in the hands of the ruling party has so far been used, not always, but it has shown a trend that it has been used, for the purpose of not only corrupting the civic life but of retarding the democratic process in this country.

Sir, I support this resolution.

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches of my hon. friends opposite and I was trying to find out exactly what was at the back of their mind when they adduced arguments in support of this resolution. It looks to me that the one prevading thought, which has almost become an obsession with them, is that this licensing, giving permits and quotas is meant just for the sake of making money.

Shri Ranga: Also for it.

Shri Dasappa: There can be nothing farther from the truth which is to realise the objectives of the controls themselves. Sir, it is a planned economy that we have. A planned economy becomes all the more necessary when we have to deal with scares raw materials and the difficulty in the availability of foreign exchange. Therefore, some kind of a regulation is inevitable in the very scheme of things. That is what the Industries Act of 1951 and the rules thereunder provide for. We have got to take note of the facts and the targets that we place before ourselves. And, as I said, the availability of foreign exchange, the availability of raw materials, the avoidance of monopolies and all these things are there built in the whole structure of the system. How can this be done unless we have a sufficiently strong and efficient organisation for that? I am rather surprised that our friends should be merely satisfied with the creation of a statutory board for the purpose of distributing permits, licences and quotas. What can it do without a vast mass of material that is required to find out what is the availability of scarce raw materials, the availability of foreign exchange and how they have got to be distributed over the country? One of the things that our friends over there urge time and again is that the undeveloped areas should be looked after. How can that be done unless we know the conditions of economy in every part of our vast country? All these things do necessitate the collection of a great deal of data.

Shri Ranga: Whatever information is in the possession of Government can be placed at the disposal of the board, thus enabling the board to take a decision instead of Government taking it.

Shri Dasappa: My hon. friend, Professor Ranga has now joined, rather created, a new party, whose slogan today is quota-licence raj. As in the case of most other slogans, I hope this slogan also had better remain as a slogan and nothing more than that. When we have got to get so much of material, when we have got to implement the policies laid down by Parliament and we have got to create the institutions under the rules of these various enactments, to say that all this machinery, the vast organisation that we have created in the shape of the various technical development committees and the various licensing boards, all of these have got to place the entire material before this statutory board, I think it is almost impossible for us work as a measure of practical politics. And if that is not done, this statutry board would be working in a vacuum. So, I beg to submit that this is only a question of slogan-mongering and nothing else.

I think my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar was right when he said that every case must be decided on merits. Is there any dispute or controversy over such an obvious proposition? Only an hour before, we heartily welcomed and voted for such a proposition.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Very grudgingly indeed.

Shri Dasappa: Let us not argue about it. If my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar had confined himself to that kind of pious wish, it would have been better. But, then, he trespassed into a dangerous field and said that some Members of Parliament abuse their privileges.

Shri **Bade:** Shri Sivamurthi Swamy said the same thing.

Shri Dasappa: I do not know what he said. Anyhow, he did not seem to say that the Members of Parliament abuse their powers and privileges.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might continue his speech later. Now we have to take up some other item.

17.00 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF CASES WHERE LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases for the half year ending the 30th June, 1964, in which lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Supply Mission, London and the India Supply Mission Washington. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3319/64].

STATEMENT *RE.* FLOODS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): A depression formed over the West Central Bay of Bengal on 27th September. It became deep on the 28th morning with centre about 150 kilometres east of Kakinada and moved West North West Coast across the Andhra Coast near Kakinada on the 28th night and east north Khammameth on the 29th morning. Continuing to move West North West it weakened by the same evening when it was centred about 100 metre west of Hyderabad. It weakened further by 30th morning and became unimportant next day.

In association with this depression rainfall commenced along Andhra Coast on the 27th and extended in line by next day. It caused widespread and locally heavy rain over Andhra Pradesh on 28th night and 29th.

The Krishna recorded a flow of 12 lakhs cusecs on 30th September. This high flood has washed away 15 spans out of a total of 33 spans of the construction bridge located 2500 feet downstream of the Nagarjunasagar Dam. Eight spans were washed out on 29th September and seven more are reported to have failed since then. Two persons are missing and are suspected to have been drowned at project site. No other damage to life or property has occurred at the project site. The Nagarjunasagar Dam, under construction, is fully intact. Efforts are being made to complete the Project on schedule in spite of this dislocation to Projects communication system. Plans are being actively considered for transport of material and personnel across the river in the speediest manner. The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture Shri C. Subramaniam and the Minister for Irrigation and Power Dr. K. L. Rao have made an aerial inspection of the area yesterday.

Due to this heavy rain a number of irrigation tanks are surplussing and a few have breached. A tank three miles from Macherla breached on the 29th. A nearby hill stream called "Chandravanka" was also in high floods. This resulted in a rush of water towards the town of Macherla and a wave of 10 to 15 feet of water passed through the town, resulting in serious damage to buildings. The flood is reported to have lasted for a period of 10 hours. According to figures verified are reported by the State Government 38 people have lost their lives in Macherla and six in Dacherpalla. About 50 persons are still reported to be missing. Rail and road communications from Macherla have been severely damaged.

Rains have also caused damage to paddy and other crops. Parts of Vijayawada, Eluru, Bapatla, Repalle and other places are under water. Four persons are reported to have lost their lives in Vijayawada. A number of drains like Tammileru, Naguleru, Yarravegu are still reported to be in floods. The Krishna and the Tungabhadra are also in floods.

The Andhra Pradesh Government have taken immediate measures to provide relief to the people affected. Rescue parties have been sent out to all the affected areas. The Collector of Guntur has reached Macherla and is supervising the relief and rescue operations. Doctors and nurses along with medicines and other essential supplies have reached the spot and are busy rendering first aid and controlling the out-break of cholera and other epidemics.

The army authorities have helped in restoring electricity and water supply in the Nagarjunasagar townships.

It has also been reported that there has been some damage to the earthen portion of the Sarlasagar dam in Mahboobnagar district, water has entered Wanaparthy town. Steps are being taken to repair the dam.

Further details are still awaited. Dr. K. L. Rao is camping at Nagarjunasagar. The State Government are assessing the losses and are busy in rescue operations. Further and fuller information will be available after a few days.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I know what relief measures are being taken in order to help the people in the flood affected areas on the coast and also at Macherla? May I also know why, contrary to the earlier practice pursued by the late Prime Minister, the Ministers who had gone in the Indian Air Force planes did not take the trouble, even did not accept the suggestion made by me to invite leaders of political groups here to go with them for this aerial survey in view of the fact that it would not now be possible for people like us who come from that area and who would not be able to go back? It would be impossible for us to reach many of those places because of our obvious difficulties in regard to communications.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As regards the Members of the Opposition parties not being taken for the aerial survey, the incident happened only two days back. Dr. Rao and Mr. Subramaniam were requested immediately by the Chief Minister of Andhra and they had to go for aerial survey. The Members of the Opposition can go even now for an aerial survey.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The Government should make arrangements.

Shri Ranga: I sent a wire from Bombay to the Prime Minister as well as the Minister for Irrigation and Power.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर): सरकार के पास ऐसे साधन हैं, आवजरवेटरी हैं, जिसके द्वारा मौसम के बारे में मालूम हो जाता है और यह भी पता चल सकता है कि पानी बरसने वाला है और कितना बरसने वाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को आवजरवेटरी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इतना पानी बरसने वाला है। अगर सूचना मिली थी तो सरकार ने प्रिकाशन क्यों नहीं लिया ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र: आवजरवेटरी है और उसने 27, 28 और 29 को यह सूचना रेडियो द्वारा सरकार को और जनता को भी दी थी, यहां तक कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के द्वारा भी यह सूचना दी गयी थी। यह इनफारमेशन मेरे पास है, मैं उसे पढ़ना चाहता था। मिस्टर राव का आरगेनाइजेशन बराबर सूचना देता रहा था।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जब सूचना दी थी तो स्टैप क्यों नहीं लिए गए, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): It is understood that there are about 30,000 workers in the Nagarjunasagar dam project and the work is dislocated. What measures have been taken in order to give them the wages and the necessary food and, secondly, what relief measures have been taken in those places, particularly in Machrela where many of these people are marooned who have got to be given relief in the form of food and other things? What relief measures have actually been taken?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As regards those 30,000 workers, this has been really a problem. Yesterday morning, when the Minister of Food and Agriculture returned here, I had a discussion with him and this morning also. He mentioned that this was a real problem. Dr. Rao is staying back. The idea is that on one side of the dam, the work will be immediately started and on the other side of the dam, a part of the work will be started. Some other works will also be started on the canal so that the workers are not disengaged and they may be given some work. Therefore, I must say, the workers will be given either part-time or whole-time work. That is being ensured. Dr. Rao is staying back and making a programme in consultation with the State Government.

As regards the relief measures in Machrela as I stated in the main statement, all possible efforts for relief and rescue operations are there. Medical supplies have gone. The State Governments have taken steps to distribute certain materials which are absolutely necessary. All that is being done.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि सरकार ने ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He cannot go on like this.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Is it a fact that as soon as this information about the catastrophe was known to the State Government, the Central Government and the Prime Minister were duly apprised of it and the Central Ministers and the State Chief Minister and other Ministers immediately went about in a plane to have a personal knowledge and survey the whole situation and, if so, have they taken in Congress Members of the Legislature along with them or of any other Party? Was there time enough for them . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speech; only a question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am asking one question.

Shri Ranga: I apprised them from Bombay.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it not primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the Central Government first to look to the needs of the people that are in great trouble and make arrangements for them and then to consult other parties and other public men with regard to further steps to be taken?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Deputy Minister of Defence went from here the next day when the information was available. They were trying for reservation by air, and they got the reservation only at the last minute, and they rushed to that place. The Chief Minister of the State and other Ministers of the State Government and also the Government of India are very anxious to help in rescue and relief operations.

The Ministers from here went almost all of a sudden. I do not know whether they could have taken immediately the Members of the Congress Party with them. They are the leaders of the Congress Party,

and the Members of the Congress Party are welcome to go even now. But they had to go suddenly, and, therefore, they could not wait to take Members of the Congress Party in the plane along with them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I did not say only about the Congress Party Members. I said about other parties also.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Since this rice-bowl of Andhra Pradesh, namely the Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari districts have been very badly damaged, and there is every possibility of the standing crops withering away because of the breach of so many tanks in those areas, may I know the immediate arrangements that Government propose to make to give as much assistance as possible to the farmers to give water to the crops which will wither away in course of time?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As I have stated, the real assessment of the damage is still not available. But, according to Shri C. Subramaniam with whom I had discussions this morning, about a lakh of acres of crop area is damaged. He has said that 50 per cent of the area of paddy which has gone under water can be recovered by applying a little more of nutrients; 30 per cent might give a lower yield, and 20 per cent will have to be transplanted with short-time variety of paddy. The total area damaged according to him is about 1 lakh acres. These are the three categories of damage. This is all that I can say at the moment. I cannot make my own guess about the matter.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): In view of the fact that this has been an unprecedented flood in the history of Andhra Pradesh, may I know what active steps are being taken by the Central Government in aiding the relief measures there by way of supply of foodstuffs and also by restoring the communications which are affected? May I also know what immediate flood control measures are being taken, because the water has not yet receded? What practical measures are being contemplated and are being taken by the Central Government particularly?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The Central Government come into the picture only after the State Government have made a request in the matter. All active steps by the Central Government will be taken. The Prime Minister has immediately sent a cheque for Rs. 50,000 just as a token amount from the National Relief Fund.

As regards the restoration of communications, the Army has moved, and they have restored part of the communications. In some places where the rail traffic was not working, it has recovered, and things have improved.

But it is only three days since this incident has happened. So, I cannot answer right now what steps will be needed. Whatever steps are needed will be taken. If aid is required, and a request is made by the Andhra Pradesh Government every effort would be made to give them the same.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): This bridge was construtced at a cost of more than a crore of rupees, and it has been washed off fairly eight years after it was constructed. Do Government realise now at least the inadvisability of entrusting such works to political contractors, the contractor of this bridge now being an honoured member of the Andhra Assembly? Secondly....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There cannot be two questions. Let the first question be replied to.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: That was part (a) of my question. Now, I am coming to part (b).

Shri Thirumala Rao: Was he a member when he was a contractor?

Shri Narasimha Reddy: It is quite evident that if the Nagarjunasagar dam had been completed, there would not have been such floods as would wash away a constructed bridge. Would the Government realise now at least the advisability of constructing the Nagarjunasagar project as quickly as possible and placing all the funds that are required for its construction without any miserly conduct as had been exhibited by Government in the past?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Coming to the last question first, as to the completion of the Nagarjunasagar dam, Government itself is very anxious and this year itself it has given accelerated assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government so that it is completed earlier.

As regards the cost of the bridge, the hon. Member said it is a crore of rupees. That is wrong. The cost is only about Rs. 38 lakhs. Out of 24 spans, 15 have been washed away.

Shri Ranga: Why have they been washed off?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I can only answer one question, not supplementary to a supplementary question in between....

Shri Ranga: He wants us to estimate the loss by the number of spans that have been washed away.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have not been allowed to complete my sentence and my answer. As I stated in the statement itself, 12 lakh cusecs of water suddenly passed over this bridge and it was almost gushed in one corner. The first impression is that it was due to the flood. But inquiries will be made and then we will know what is the reason.

Regarding the question about political contractors, I do not know what it is about I would like notice.

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has made a request to the Centre for financial and other assistance. What is the reaction of the Central Government to that? It has come today in the papers.

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: It might have come in the papers, but it has not come to the Government. Any request from the Andhra Pradesh Government or for that matter any Government, for such purposes or for any other purpose, will be sympathetically considered.

श्री बड़े (खारगौन) : क्या यह सच है कि आल-इंडिया रेडियो से यह कहा गया था कि वर्षा होने वाली है ; यदि हां, तो क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने वहां के दोनों साइड के विलेजिज को आगाही दी थी ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have answered that question.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have got the statement here.

A warning for fisheries for Andhra coast was issued at mid-day of 27th. Warnings for heavy rain over north coastal Andhra Pradesh district were issued early in the afternoon of 27th....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has read it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is another statement. Let him read it.

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra:.... The same night warnings for heavy rains over that area were issued. All parts in Andhra Pradesh were also warned about the depression on the 27th mid-day and asked to hoist caution signals.

On 28th warnings for local heavy rains for South Coastal Andhra Pradesh districts were issued in the morning. Again warning of very heavy rainfall over Vizagapatnam, East West Godavari, Krishna and ad-

joining districts were issued through All India Radio, Hyderabad, at about mid-day. Fisheries warnings were again issued at mid-day. Warning of very heavy rainfall over the remaining districts of Andhra Pradesh were issued at about 2.30 P.M.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : बाढ़ की समस्या प्रति-वर्ष हमारे सामने रहती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जिस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आती है, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को ऐसा शिक्षण दिया जाये कि वे तत्काल बाढ़ से बच सकें ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बड़ा व्यापक प्रश्न है। यह बाढ़ बिल्कुल अचानक आई। इस तरह की बाढ़ इस साल और जगह नहीं आई है। चौबीस घंटे में बाढ़ आ गई। उस के लिए सरकार के पास नोटिस नहीं था। वैदर और डिप्रेशन की वार्निन्ग का यह अर्थ न लगाया जाये कि इस बात की वार्निन्ग हो गई कि फ्लड्ज आने वाले हैं। यह वार्निन्ग नहीं थी कि फ्लड्ज आने वाले हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जो अचानक बाढ़ आती है, उससे कैसे बचा जा सकता है, इसके बारे में कोई शिक्षण जनता को देने की सरकार की योजना है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): There are bodies in our country like the home guards and civil defence organisations. Why is it that in times of emergency we call only the army? These bodies are meant to do work during such emergencies. Does Government propose to use them in such matters, or is it always the army that is going to do it?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am not in a position to say whether only the army was used. It may be that the home guards and the PAC force were also used. They are generally used by the State, but I am not in a position to state categorically.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं मिला है कि सरकार की कौनसी योजना है। मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने उत्तर दे दिया है।

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17. 21 hrs.

STRIKE IN SINDRI FERTILIZERS FACTORY*

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I wanted to raise the discussion not only because of the strike, but because the Sindri Fertilizer Factory is the first undertaking in the public sector Naturally, it has a unique importance in the field of India's industry. If something is found amiss, we have to go into the depth of the problem and find out what effective measures can be taken to rectify the lapses which are still obtaining there, in the context of industrial relations which are not very happy.

When I first visited the Sindri Fertilizer Factory as a candidate, I found that somehow the industrial relations did not present a happy picture. So far as I can gather, the trouble started in 1958 when two unions, both claiming to owe allegiance to the INTUC, wanted to have recognition. The working committee of the INTUC went into the question, and decided that Mr. Michael John, President of Bihar INTUC, should take up the presidentship of the union, and he took it up. But unfortunately, somehow the matters did not come to a peaceful or amicable settlement as was expected between the union on the one side and the management on the other.

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*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

From April, 1962, the situation was getting a little tense and, because of the non-recognition of the union with Mr. Michael John as President, there was a feeling that the right type of treatment was not meted out to labour. They had the feeling that their legitimate grievances were not looked into. For instance, the Pay Commission report was not implemented. But the most important thing was that the management withheld payment of *ad hoc* bonus for the last three years.

Mr. Michael John served a notice on the management in September, 1962, and three items which have been given in the answer were referred by the State Government to the industrial tribunal for adjudication. The other items were left over to the State Labour Commissioner to institute conciliation proceedings.

At this stage, the management brought a case against Mr. Michael John in the form of a temporary injunction. Naturally, more complications were created. Though the temporary injunction was not granted by the law courts, the management refused to sit in conciliation till the case in the law court was finally decided.

This naturally exacerbated the feelings of labour, and when this question came up before the tribunal, the tribunal directed the representatives appearing on behalf of the Union headed by Mr. Michael John to ascertain the general workers' opinion on the bi-partite settlement submitted by the employers. The settlement was not acceptable to the workers, and it was placed before a mass meeting of about 5,000 people. The tribunal held that Michael John was the duly elected president of the fertiliser factory union and representations made by them should be acceptable because they were the people accepted by them to represent the workers' grievances. As against the decision of the tribunal, another so-called union went up to the High Court of Patna in the form of a writ petition where the question of proper office bearers was disputed. That petition was rejected. While the question of proper office-bearers was disputed by the management the issue was referred to the Labour Commissioner of the Bihar Government who decided that Shri Michael John was President of the fertiliser factory workers union. Still, somehow this factor was not acceptable to the management and some other people claimed that they might be recognised as the union.

Naturally all these factors created complications and in this context the industrial relations there should be viewed. When I went there, there were strained relations and I tried my utmost to settle the matters since I am directly interested in the welfare of the people of this area. I have a moral obligation to do so being an elected Member of Parliament. Moreover, it is a very important public sector undertaking.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It was a matter completely between INTUC groups.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: It is the non--recognition of the Union with Mr. Michael John as president that created trouble.

On the night of 21st July 1964, the labour commissioner of Bihar came there and asked the working president of the union, who was working in place of Michael John whether he would agree to persuade the workers to call off the strike if the dispute was referred to arbitration of the Central Labour Minister or the Deputy Labour Minister. The working president also suggested the name of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mr. Humayun Kabir. When I sensed the majority opinion or rather by and large the representative opinion of the labour there, I sent wires personally asking the Labour Minister or the Deputy Labour Minister or the Minister of Petroleum

and Chemicals to go over there. I was trying to settle matters in their presence because I had no sanction behind me. So long as I am the representative of the people, I can sit with them. I am a hyphen between management and labour. Unfortunately, the hon. Ministers were busy in Bangalore; there was a very important session and so they could not be present. The Labour Commissioner's suggestion aslo was not found acceptable to the management.

There were some definite charge of sabotage made against the labour. But the labour union people told the management that they will take responsibility of keeping the machinery safe. I said that it was our national property and crores of rupees had been invested in that machinery and I appealed to them in my individual capacity that there must be no attempt to create any mischief or to sabotage and if anybody was tempted to do so, he must be discouraged. They told me, we have already approached the management with this offer and we shall take charge of all these things. Unfortunately it was not accepted.

Sir, the reply of the Minister suggests that the wages awards of the tribunal were given on 3rd July, 1964. The union feels aggrieved on this score that after the lapse of sometime, say about a month from the date on which the judgment was delivered which was on 28th April, the management should have implemented it. That is, it should have been implemented by the 28th May. Unfortunately, it was not done then; it was done in July. So, there was again a grievance and in the context of their accumulated feelings, matters ultimately came to a head.

In the reply it is stated that the total number of workmen who are covered by the revision awarded by the Tribunal's award is 3611. The number of those who did not benefit by the award is 3,500. Here comes the difficulty. The revision has resulted in the reduction of their emoluments. It has been calculated that at least 50 per cent of the employees did not get benefit out of the award and 50 per cent got a reduction. The moment this was known to the people, the already strained relations got all the more accentuated. They asked, "how is it that our salaries are going to be reduced? We did not get payment of bonus and the D. A. which was declared as Rs. 5 from 1st April was not added." Ultimately, it has been given effect to after the strike and lock-out and all this business. But the labour feel that the award which they got after strenuous fight for months and months—it had taken more than two years—ought to have been enforced and they should have been taken into confidence. I asked them and the reply of the employees' union is that—they fold me definitly—"nobody told them the implications of the award."

I am not going into the merits of the case. But if this feeling goes on, if we cannot go into the depth of the question, then it would result in a terrible crisis. I found myself helpless when I realised that this strained relationship involved as much as a thousand tons of fertilisers; not only that; it means loss of so much of foodgrains. After all, we are also approaching Pakistan, of all places in the world, for getting foodgrains. And here is the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, one of the foremost organised plant which, unfortunately is lying idle without producing fertilisers. If the loss per day is a thousand tons of fertilisers, it means many more thousands of tons of foodcrops. It pained me so much. I wanted to have, and and strived for, an amicable settlement that could be arrived at, but unfortunately it was not made possible. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that some form of enquiry should be held. The union is willing to have a judicial enquiry. It has told me so in writing. Some form of enquiry should be held to see what were the difficulties which have been experienced so long

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

in the proper working of the plant in Sindri which is a very valuable agency in the development process of the country.

That is my definite suggestion. Without going into the merits of the case, I say that in its historical perspective, I do not feel happy about the industrial relations, and I would request the Minister to go into all these matters, and have a probe into them, taking both the management and the fertiliser labour union into confidence, and see what can be done to improve the position.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): In this regard, I would like to know the Minister's views on three aspects of the matter. First, the overall approach to industrial relations in public sector undertakings: how does the Government feel about the man-hours lost, the daily losses by the production programme being hampered, and what is he doing to ensure that industrial relations in the public sector undertakings, particularly, are kept on a very harmonious level. Secondly, I would like to know whether a departmental enquiry....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is not ques-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question; I cannot allow more than one question. He is combining three questions in one.

tion Hour, after all. We will lose more time in argument, but I would submit that I am asking this question. Well, I could just say, "this is my question," and not mention one, two and three.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The question is whether the Government have departmentally considered the causes of labour unrest and what has it done specifically to set the labour unrest at rest and to see that there are no recurrences of this kind in public sector industries or undertakings, particularly, in this factory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): May I ask a question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A separate notice has to be given under rule 55 (3).

Shri A. P. Sharma: I should have been informed. My name is there; I have signed it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every hon. Member is expected to know the rules.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the trouble started sometime in 1962 and we are now almost at the end of 1964. May I know what attempts Government has made so far in solving the dispute between the labour and the management in the Sindri factory and what are the factors that have hindered the happy relations between the labour and the management?

Shri R. K. Das (Contai): May I know whether, as in other public undertakings multiplicity of unions also has contributed to the labour troubles here in this factory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Sir, I am glad Mr. Chakraverti has raised this question. As he said, he is very much interested and concerned because he represents that area and he comes from that area. The House as a whole is very much concerned, because it is the first premier public sector fertiliser undertaking and everybody is interested that it should work on healthy lines.

I should agree with much of what Mr. Chakraverti has said. The labour position there has not been very good for so many years and we should re-

ally go into the causes why the labour situation has not been what it should be. As it was pointed out, the last valid elections were held somewhere in 1960. Shri Shiv Chandika, who was up till then the President of the Union was sent out and Mr. Michael John took charge of the situation. He was functioning for some time, but not in a very direct way, I am sorry to say. From all reports, I understand that he is a very fine labour leader, but perhaps he was hampered by ill-health or whatever it is, I am not fully aware and he was not able to function directly on the scene. You will accept, Sir, that absenteeism, whether in agriculture or in any other field, does not produce good results. Having taken up that responsibility, he was not able to function. So, he had to function through a nominee of his. This nominee was functioning for some time and it did not give satisfaction. So, again there was a disturbance and in April, 1962 there was another election. It was not an election in that sense; there was an executive committee and that executive committee said that they shall have Mr. Shiv Chandika again. 30 or so out of the 40 people voted for him. But Mr. Shiv Chandika was not in a position to come and take charge of the leadership of the union. It was drifting like that for some time. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nambiar: It was really a quarrel between two INTUC wings.

Shri Alagesan: My friend may derive some satisfaction out of it. But I am not able to derive any satisfaction out of it. Hon. Member, Mr. Das put a question whether there was multiplicity of unions. No; it is the same INTUC. The INTUC was divided among itself and there was a tussle for power, as to who should be in charge of the union. So, the general welfare of the workers was given the go-by. That was the unfortunate position. Again Shri Michael John appeared on the scene and in September, 1962 he presented a list of demands. The management took immediate action on that. Three of the demands were referred to the tribunal and 12 other demands were referred for conciliation. The conciliation proceedings were all accepted and the Tribunal also gave its award.

It is true that there was some confusion in explaining the award. My understanding is that the management did everything to explain to the workers the actual significance of the award. It is true that all the workers were not benefited because certain categories of workers were already recipients of a certain increase in scales of pay, etc., and they were left out. Others did benefit and in July, the increased emoluments were distributed. It cannot be also said that the award did not benefit the workers so much, because it was for the first time that the gratuity scheme was introduced and as a result of the award the total benefit including gratuity scheme came to about Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs for the workers as a whole.

But there were some workers who did not benefit under the award. They were incited and for that the situation was ripe because, as I said, the previous leadership did not function, another gentleman came upon the scene, he took over the leadership at the end of 1962 or in the beginning of 1963. It was not by regular elections, it was not a constitutional approach or a peaceful approach, and the elements who were desperate, elements who were not interested in the general welfare of the workers, elements who wanted to force their own will down the throats of the general mass of workers, unfortunately, came to the fore.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Who was to decide the question, the labour department or the management?

Shri Alagesan: Unfortunately, they came to the fore and they took charge

[Shri Alagesan]

of the situation. As a result of this the unfortunate strike occurred dislocating production. Also, I should like to say, unfortunately, there were acts of sabotage. That is the reason why there had to be lockout

Shri Sharma is asking as to who is responsible for it. I cannot say. I do not want to blame anybody; perhaps the INTUC leadership could have taken charge of the situation and set right matters. The management was continually in touch with the Labour Department of the Bihar Government. The management did try to take the Labour Department and the Bihar Government with them. In all that they did they did not do anything wihtout consulting them.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is it a fact that they did not accept the advice of the labour department and the Chief Minister also?

Shri Alagesan: My hon. friend, Shri Sharma, is a responsible labour leader. I know him from my railway days. Here he is wrong.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I have got facts with me. I can prove that the Chief Minister's advice was not accepted.

Shri Alagesan: I do not think he is doing justice to the management when he says that the management did not accept the advice of the Labour Department or the Chief Minister. They were continually kept informed and whatever advice they tendered was duly listened to. Not only that, two prominent leaders of INTUC themselves visited the spot, the workers told them what was happening. But they could not help the situation. They said that the management was right, the workers were not doing the right thing and they had dragged the name of INTUC into mud. I should pay a tribute to them for the firm stand they took. It is no use criticising the management saying that they did not fall in line with the advice given by the Labour Department or the Bihar Government.

One question was raised by Shri Chakraverti, that we should have referred the dispute to arbitration by the Labour Minister here or the Deputy Labour Minister or the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals. I should say here that the legal position is that once an award is given it cannot be altered by referring it to arbitration, it can be altered only by taking the whole matter on appeal either to the High Court or to the Supreme Court. So we were not in a position to refer it. We tried to persuade the workers and make them see the errors of their ways, and in co-operation with the Bihar Labour Department, to bring them round, but the new leaders who have taken charge were not in a mood to listen; they were more for excitement and for leading the workers in the wrong path. So, all these unfortunate things happened, leading to colossal loss.

But I should say that the present position is very satisfactory. The plant has started working and many of the workers who were misled into this strike are really repentant about it. In fact, it was they who requested that they should be taken back, and they came back. Then, though thousands of people were involved, you will be surprised to know that only 20 or so were suspended and inquiries are proceeding against them. The rest of them gave an undertaking that they would behave, that they are interested in the good working of the plant and that they will come back. They came back and they were taken in. Now the factory is working to the full capacity. The old ammonium plant is working almost to full capacity and the new plant is working to 75 per cent of its capacity. It is a good development. If things are not disturbed again by elements which do not have the welfare of labour at heart, though heavy losses have been incurred, they can

[Shri Alagesan]

be wiped out and this year the management of the plant bids fair to make sizable profit.

I should also say that recently the Board of the Fertilizer Corporation of India met and reviewed the whole situation. They have come out with a very good story of the progress of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. All these years they were able to generate capital to the tune of Rs. 48 crores and all this money has gone into expansion, into new schemes and for making various improvements. It is a very good picture, though here and there we have to be careful so that things are not allowed to go in a wrong way.

I would appeal to all those who have the welfare of the labour at Sindhri at heart, like Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Shri Sharma and the top leaders of INTUC to see that the proper working of the union is restored. Fortunately, there are no rival unions. It can be easily settled because it is a quarrel within the family.

Shri Nambiar: They spoil the whole thing and now they are members of the same family?

Shri Alagesan: If the union is put on its feet, and if it will work in an objective manner and co-operate with the management the result will be increasing production and increasing profits. I have nothing more to add.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, my question has not been answered. It was a specific question. So, under the rules I insist for an answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Minister anything to say on the questions raised by Dr. Singhvi?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, without specifically mentioning who raised it, I have covered all the points that have been raised during this discussion.

17.49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

GMGIPND—LS II—1324 (Ai) LSD—19-10-64—970.